PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
Richest in Cream
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

No. 54,862.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] Oct.	MANTUA	11000	....	...
[illegible] Nov.	OCEANA	6610	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
[illegible]	MALWA	10,883	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
[illegible] Dec.	PERSIA	7951	....	...
11th	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th	EGYPT	7912	....	...
25th	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th	ARABIA	7903	....	...
22nd	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th	DELHI	8090	....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th	INDIA	7911	....	...
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	....	...
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th	PERSIA	7951	....	...
19th	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
26th	EGYPT	7912	....	...
2nd April	MACEDONIA	10512	....	...
9th	ARABIA	7903	....	...
16th	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd	MANTUA	11000	....	...
30th	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
14th	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11060
21st	PERSIA	7951	....	...

† This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5604	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 18	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
B City of Madras	4651	,, 13	,, 30
C City of Manchester	5554	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi......	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
,, Port Said	446	677	352	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	455	770
,, Liverpool	605	990	462	704	517	182
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	439	*809	570	*929

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	......
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	......
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554		7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	......
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6733	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 28th Oct.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 29th Oct.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 1st Nov.	11 a.m.	P.O. & G.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "COALPARA" 2,147 tons, on Monday, 1st Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

25th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnan	25th Nov. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foretti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giurgevich	5895	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foretti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6014	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6360	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	E. Gobet	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 395 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... ,, 577-3 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London ...... ,, 480 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back ...... ,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... ,, 675
Single Class to London ...... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ...... ,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI	2,600	Graire	28th Oct.
PRAESIDENT	5,400	Muhlbauer	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent., For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1909.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES

REINFORCED AND SIMPLEX FLOORS,

STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS, JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

STANDARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS

Are supplied at very moderate rates BY THE

PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.

(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)

SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette," is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CANVASSER, for securing Advertisements for the *Bombay Gazette*. Liberal Commission to smart and energetic man.

Apply—

BUSINESS MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

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Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 4

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly ...	„ 4	„ 5

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
7 Packages gold Bullions	240	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
Sovs	23,212		
Gold Coins	75		
Silver Dollars	2,778		
Rupees	2,280		
1 Box Sovs	6,045	Aden	O Heerjee.
Gold Coins	3,119		
1 Bundle Rs	1,100	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	28	38,140
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	54,686

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent, from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent, " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July.

Money :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay has decreased by Rs. 5 lacs.

Exchange:—

The Exchange Market is steady. Quotations are 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for T. T., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1-4 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d. to 1-4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	171 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	171

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market opened at 94 7-16 for the settlement on 2nd November, declined to 94 3-8 sellers, but rallied to 94 7-16 at which there were some sellers at the close. Ready paper kept in demand at 1-8 per cent. premium. A fair business is reported. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94 9-16 and 94 7-16, respectively, for ready and one month's forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash ... Rs. 94-9 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... " 94-7 }

Bullion :—

The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London on Saturday last at 23s. 3-8d. for ready and 23s. 7-16d. forward delivery in 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was steady. The American rate was unaltered at 50s. 3-4d. Our local market opened at 59s. ex-duty, for ready as well as November delivery, fell to 58s. 13d. but rallied to 58s. 14d. at the close. The December settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. A moderate business only was placed to-day.

The following are the closing rates for Bar Gold:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	9
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	8
Silver as Duty—Ready	59	14	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	14	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	1	0a

a Week.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Although the market was more or less closed on Saturday for the Dussara holiday, a fair business was put through at about Friday's closing rates. To-day owing to the sharp rise advised from the other side, the market on opening had a steadier tone and prices were quoted about Rs. 3 higher, but there was little enquiry at the advance. In spite of the strong opener there was only a small business done at Colaba and the market closes quiet as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...293	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	...274 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...261	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	251	" "
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	...247	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...247	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	...232	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...225	" "
Fine, M. G. Khandeish	...283	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	...224 5	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	...227	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	...234	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...207	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns	...261	Apl.-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...272	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Strong.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...17,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
7.31 +13	7.28 +11	7.28 +11	7.28 +11	
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**	**June-July.**
7.28 +11	7.28 +11	7.28 +11	7.28 +11	7.27 +11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is steady, but the demand is only moderate.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 B.T.
April-May ... ... " 8 12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6 12 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow " ... " 7 2 0 "
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 4 0 "
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... " 7 3 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 43 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 46 0 0
Black Katni ... ... " 39 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed —

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 9 9 6 B.T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
October-Nov ... ... " 6 11 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 6 5 0 "
Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 22 8 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... " 22 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :—

October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 B.T.
Tone,—Steadier.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady with a small enquiry.

We quote :—

White Delhi, October-Nov.... Rs. 5 14 0 B.T.
White Delhi, April-May ... " 5 6 6 "
White Soft Red ... ... " 37 0 0

YARNS.

A small business is doing at about previous quotation and the market is steady to firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,500
India	69 1 2
Indian Specie	54 1-2
Bank of Burma	112

Mills :—

David	42 1-4
Manockji Petit	3,405
New Great Eastern	205
Phoenix	91 1-4

Presses :—

New Berar	565
New Mofussil	795

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	9 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	95
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	152
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	343 3-4
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Preference	297 1-2
Central India Mining	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,147 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	116
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	4,973 bales.
Wheat	13,377 cwts.
Linseed	8,826 "
Rapeseed	3,684 "
Gingellyseed	17,465 "
Poppyseed	98 "
Groundnuts	441 "
Castorseed	10,133 "
Rice	2,457 "
Myrabollams	1,300 "
Cottonseed	15,192 "
Mowraseed	3,107 "
Gram	3,582 "
Joowar	655 "
Maize	2,408 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd October 1909 as compared with the statement of the 15th October 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 16. Rs.	Oct. 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,47,594	37,39,766
Public Deposits at Branches	50,18,036	46,95,341
Other Deposits	12,08,26,755	12,27,47,176
Post Bills	7,933	7,939
Sundries	20,50,865	21,26,190
Rs....	15,25,51,189	15,36,86,412
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,26,29,142	1,26,53,498
Other authorised Securities	19,11,771	18,09,656
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,13,15,178	1,12,97,850
Loans do. do.	2,98,31,982	3,14,37,899
Bills discounted and purchased	1,45,20,159	1,47,34,856
Dead Stock	3,03,187	3,03,187
Stamps	4,304	4,235
Bullion	3,65,759	3,34,140
Balances with other Banks	16,29,232	15,85,814
Sundries	2,09,429	2,37,363
Cash	7,97,31,016	7,92,18,314
	15,25,51,189	15,36,86,412

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The centre of the storm in the Bay is now about one hundred and fifty miles to the West-North-East of Diamond Island and is likely to continue moving to-day in the same direction between North and North-West.

The rainfall has increased in Burma where Minbu had two inches ; Monywa one and a half and Mandalay one. The weather is disturbed to the West of Colombo, at which port the sea is reported very rough this morning, while five inches of rain have fallen at Trivandrum and one and a half at Tinnevelly.

The rainfall has ceased in Kashmir but the conditions there are still unsettled. The air is remarkably dry for the time of the year over the country extending northwards from Mysore to the Himalayas and in particular in the Deccan where a deficiencies of over forty per cent. occur.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase on the Arakan Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton second picking general. Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing balls and crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. No further rain expected. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower and crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi, in defect at Multan and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala during night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is in excess at most places ; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear. The air is damper at Karachi and Ajmer, drier at Bikaner and normal in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are only lightly clouded in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar. The air is damper at most places, temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the south. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is in excess at most places; night temperature remains low at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Light cloud persists in the south. The air is drier at Ratnagiri while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature during day is normal, but during night continues low at most places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is much below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Hyderabad ; minimum is low almost everywhere.

General Remarks.—Cloud has decreased on the Coromandel Coast but skies remain heavily clouded in Ceylon. Colombo reports a very rough sea.

Weather continues fine except in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—October 17, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Captain C. E. Bruce, I. A., Political Department, of a daughter.

HILTON—October 4, at Multan Cantonments, to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hilton, a son.

HUMPHRAYS—October 20, at Abbottabad, to the wife of Captain F. H. Humphrys I. A., Indian Political Service, a son.

MACKENZIE—October 18, at Simla, the wife of Captain John Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs, of a son.

MACKEY—October 18, at Kasauli, the wife of Staff Sergeant C. E. Mackey, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

ROSS—October 18 at Dharmsala, the wife of J. A Ross, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BECK—October 11, at Cawnpore, of brain hemorrhage, John Joseph Beck, aged 63 years.

FANTHOME—October 15, at Agra, of malarial fever, James Barnard (Jamie), grandson of J. F. Fanthome, Deputy Collector, retired, aged 8 years.

JONES—October 17, at Rawalpindi, from peritonitis, George Jones, aged 69 years, late of the N.-W. Ry.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-1m., 9-32a. ; Low water, 2-34m., 3-18a.

Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Arcadians," Empire Theatre.

Maxim : "Fair and softly goes far in a day."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 27.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Meeting of Debenture-holders, Phoenix Mills, 2 30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. Bandmann's Opera Company, "Our Miss Gibbs," Empire Theatre. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-47m., 4-29a.; Low water, 3-16m., 3-56a.

Thursday, October 28.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 8m ; High water, 10-30m., 11-10a.; Low water, 4-14m., 4-34a. Bandmann's Opera Company, "Our Miss Gibbs," Empire Theatre. Hindustan S. and W. Mills ; Western India S. and W. Mills, ordinary general meetings, 12 Hummum Street.

Friday, October 29.—Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Belle of New York," Empire Theatre.

Saturday, October 30—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Merry Widow," Empire Theatre. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.

Sunday, October 31.—Sun rises, 6h, 38m ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.

SALE OF THE TRICUMDAS MILL.—The sale of the Tricumdas Mill, belonging to the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, has been fixed to be held by public auction in the Oriental Buildings on the 29th November next.

Y. M. C. A. ADDRESS.—An address will be given by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the United Men's Meeting on Thursday at 9 15 p.m. The subject will be :—"The Great Chance."

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Arrangements have commenced to be made to hold a grand International Exhibition in Bombay in February next. It is not improbable that Colonel Jennings, Secretary of the last Medical Congress, will be entrusted with the chief arrangements.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—Major Shelley, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has returned to Bombay from long leave and resumed charge of his office on Saturday. Major Heskyn has, therefore, reverted to the post of Chief Auditor and Accountant.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mahadoo Govind, while at work in the Printing Department of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill on Sunday, accidentally got his hand crushed in the press. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate one of his fingers.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A fire broke out on the bunker hatch tween-decks of the s.s. "Calcutta," lying at No. 3 wharf of the Victoria Dock. The steamer had a cargo of Mauritius sugar, which formed the cargo in the tween-deck, and was destroyed by fire. The fire was brought under control within half an hour with the assistance of the crew of the ship, assisted by the Water Police, the Port Trust and the Dock Staff.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Dumbea," will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. on the 28th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day at the New General Post Office.

A SAD INCIDENT ATTENDING AN EDITOR'S DEATH.—It transpires that the death of Mr. Sohrab Limji Palumkote, Editor and Proprietor of the "Hindi Monthly Graphic," which was noticed in these columns the other day, occurred under rather painful circumstances in a railway carriage. Against the advice of his friends, he left Mhow to attend to an urgent matter in Bombay. As the train entered the Khomdwa Station, a Parsi fellow-passenger observed that Mr. Palumkote was dead. The corpse was taken out of the railway carriage and was subsequently removed to Mhow, where the funeral ceremonies were performed, and the body was consigned to its last resting-place.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Juristen Marsch		Tchaikowsky
Piccolo Solo	Chant du Rossignol	Philipvosky
Song	"I was in a Garden Shady	Douglas
Selection from the Op.	A Waltz Dream	O Strauss
Valse	Phryne	Zutveta
The Celebrated	Largo	Handel
New Two-Step	Julie	B Joyce

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, at Colaba Point, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	The New Colonial	Hall
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Song	The Maid of Malabar	Adams
Scene	A Dervish Chorus	Sebex
Selection	The Dairymaids	Caryll
Valse	Gross Stadt Kinder	Fetras
Two-Step	Nigger's Birthday	Linke

KITTE BANDARI AIKYA VARDHAK MANDALI :—A meeting of the Kitte Bhandari community was held under the auspices of this Mandali in the Kitte Bhandari Hall on the 23rd instant. (Dassera Holiday). Mr. Kashinath Gharuji Padval was voted to the chair and several students who had passed University and other examinations were congratulated. Speeches were made by Messrs. S.V. Keer, V.P. Chipker Subedar, H.G. Waghdhare, S. K. Mayeker, D. C. Surve, Gawandi Hindloker and Bole and Dr. Kargutker Naik and the President. Mr. R. R. Gaugoalk, the editor of the monthly Magazine "Bhandari Vihari," which was newly issued on the same day, was also congratulated. After the distribution of flowers and the gold of Apta leaves, light refreshment and the usual vote of thanks to the chair, etc., the proceedings came to an end.

LEPROSY AND CATHOLIC CHARITY.—Under the auspices of Cavel Recreation Club, Rev. Albert Renbold, S.J., delivered a lecture on Saturday evening on the above subject to a large audience. The Rev. Dr. D'Monte, D.D., presided and in introducing the lecturer, referred to his many labours in connection with the alleviation of those suffering from leprosy. Before he came out to India the Rev. lecturer gave an address on this subject in Westminster, where they have established a Leper Guild, which is now in a flourishing condition and is doing much good. Father Renbold in delivering the lecture referred to the treatment of lepers in various parts of the world in past centuries and in the middle ages. It was astonishing to find that the treatment of lepers then in vogue was complete in every way from a modern sanitary point of view. He further described the religious ceremony, which in the middle ages accompanied the isolation of a leper, and the prohibitions which the Church laid upon him. It was to these sanitary prohibitions enforced by the authority of the Church that Europe owed its immunity from the fell desease to-day.

MARATHA KSHTRYA SAMAJ.—The annual gathering of the above Samaj was held at Chand Ramji Girls' School, Kandewari, on Saturday the 23rd instant, under the presidentship of the Shrimant Chief of Jatha, who was proposed to the chair by Dr. Kadam and Mr. Bagwe. The hall of the School was crowded to the utmost by the members of the Samaj and others numbering about 600. The proceedings commenced with songs by girls, specially composed for the occasion. Messrs Rane and Sawant made introductory speeches and read the report of the Samaj for the year 1908-1909 respectively, briefly explaining the work done by the Samaj throughout the year. Captain Parab of Baroda and Messrs Dalvis, More and Bagwe then addressed the gathering eulogising the work of the institution and they offered very useful suggestion for the accomplishment of the aims and objects of the Samaj. Amidst cheers, the president, the Shrimant Chief of Jatha, having thanked the Samaj for the honour done to him, delivered his address as follows:—For centuries past, Dusara day has been observed as a great festival by the Hindus rich and poor. It is the general belief of the Hindus that any work commenced on the Dusara day is sure to meet with success. Dusara day has its importance from the point of view of religion and warfare. It is on this day that young boys are first sent to school. Gentlemen, we are all happy under the benign British rule as we have been relieved from all anxieties from foreign invasions and internal commotion. We are all enjoying peace. The British Government has conferred upon us many blessings in the form of education and brought about the moral and social advancement of the people. However, you are all aware, that we are still backward in point of education. It is with a view to remedy this defect that this institution has been established and it is a matter of great rejoicing to me. It is satisfactory to note that your Samaj is determined to diffuse knowledge amongst all the members of the community to effect their rise and make them prosperous in life so far as it may be possible. You must all bear in mind that education in all its branches is the only way for improving your present status and on this auspicious day all I can earnestly hope is that you will try to make every endeavour to spread education among your brethren by all possible means at your disposal. If you realise your present position when compared with that of other communities, you will find that unceasing efforts in this direction are of absolute necessity. I would like to impress upon your mind the great principle laid before you by Captain Parab that "God helps those who help themselves," and I expect you all to closely follow it. I will say one word more, before I sit down. I hear that a fund has been started to erect a "Maratha Hall" in Bombay and His Excellency Sir George Clarke has, in his reply to a petition from the organizers of the Maratha Sabhagriha Fund, intimated that the request for a free plot of land will receive due consideration. It is a well known fact that the Government is always sympathetic towards our community and it is our bounden duty to be loyal to them. His Excellency Sir George Clarke is a great sympathiser with our community, and I hope he will always be ready to redress our just grievances whenever they are put before him. The distribution of flowers, goolab, attar and shami leaves terminated the proceedings.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Kamla Bala, a servant in the employ of Mr. Rudolf Miles, residing in Evelyn House, Apollo Bunder, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6 belonging to his master. It appeared from the evidence that the money was entrusted to the accused to be paid to a dhobie. The accused misappropriated the money to his own use. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Excise Inspector J. D. Ghandy charged one Abdul Rehman Mahomed Husen with selling 32 grains of cocaine, and with being in possession of 16 more grains of cocaine, on Saturday night at Tank Street. The accused was convicted. On the first charge he was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to undergo 12 days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

THE thickly-populated Chakla Street was thrown into great excitement on Sunday night, when the news spread that one Kanji Topan, aged 40, a Hindu, Kutchi Khatri, had been murdered in his room on the first storey of a house in that street. The deceased was found lying on the floor of the hall in a pool of blood, with his throat cut and his abdomen ripped open and quite dead.

It was ascertained that the deceased lived with his wife and other relations. It appeared that the women went into the passage to grind corn, leaving the deceased with one Pragji Visalji, a Rajput, a native of Cutch-Mandvi, who had been staying with them for the past six days in the room, the door of which was closed. Some time after, the wife of the deceased went into the room and discovered her husband murdered and Pragji missing. A dhotar, covered with blood, a pair of shoes and an umbrella, said to belong to Pragji, were found in a corner of the room; and outside the house a clasp-knife was found in a sweeper's passage underneath a window, through which it appeared to have been thrown. It was stained with blood. A chair in the room was found broken and the demage appeared to have been done in a struggle. It was stated that no noise reached the women outside, owing to the grinding of the corn. There was no apparent motive for the alleged murder, but it is alleged there may have been some intimacy between Pragji and one of the women. Pragji has run away and no trace has yet has been found of him. At the inquest, held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, evidence of identification of the body was recorded and further inquiry was adjourned.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. T. W Birkett, Chairman of the board of directors presided.

The directors' report stated :—Your directors beg to submit their Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1909. The nett Profits for the year under review amount to Rs.8,87,641 1-11 to which is to be added the sum of Rs. 5,606-13-2 brought forward from last year, making a total of Rs. 8,93,247-15 1. From this has to be deducted the sum of Rs. 2,46,375 0-0 paid as ad-interim dividend for the first six months at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares, and 6 per cent. per annum on preference shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,46,872-15-1. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 2,47,959-10 2 for depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, boats, buildings, plant, &c., and their remains a balance of Rs. 3 98,913-4-11 which your directors recommend disposing of as follows :—A final dividend of Rs.7-8 per preference share (less income tax) for the second six months, Rs. 43,875 ; a final dividend of Rs. 10 per ordinary share (free of income tax) making a total of 8 1-2 per cent. for the year, Rs. 1,80,000; to special depreciation account, Rs. 9,000; to insurance fund account, Rs. 50,000; to preliminary expenses, Rs. 15,150; to provident fund account, Rs. 4,505; to bonus for staff, Rs.7,500 and balance to be carried forward, Rs. 7,883-4-11:—; Total Rs. 3,98,913 4 11.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said :—

Gentlemen,—In submitting to you for adoption the directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1909, copies of which having been circulated to the shareholders in the Company, I would ask you to take as read, it will no doubt be of interest to you to have some additional information regarding the working of the Company during the 12 months under review. In spite of the poor crops owing to which the earnings of most of the railway companies in India were adversely affected, the quantity of goods handled by your Company shows an increase of over 26,000 tons. This is chiefly due to the opening of the Port of Broach, the development of which has proceeded in a most encouraging manner. Your Company has also been in a better position to deal with an increase of cargo having had an extra steamer, the s. s. "Netravati," which arrived from home in time to take her place in the service during the busy season. I think it is a matter for congratulation that during such a season as we have passed through the Company has been able to increase the amount of tonnage dealt with. The present monsoon has been favourable all over the country and the prospects of the crops for the coming season are excellent. I trust that the Company may benefit accordingly and be able to show a further expansion in traffic. During the past year the question of through booking with the North-Western Railway Company at Karachi and with the Jamnagar Railway at Bedi Bunder and Salaya has been under consideration, and I hope that eventually both these projects may be brought to a successful issue. The former will probably have to wait until the extensions to the Port accommodation at Karachi have been completed. The latter presents some obstacles which are not, however, insuperable and your Agents will spare no efforts to bring negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. I feel sure you will agree with me in believing through booking arrangements with the various large railway systems to be the surest way of solidifying the Company's position at the different ports and of guarding against outside competition. Another matter which has recently been engaging the attention of your Agents has been the facilities for the coasting traffic at Marmugao. The Company's trade with this port is very extensive but the growth of it is in some degree impeded owing to the congestion of cargo which occurs during the busy season, leading to confusion and delay. This naturally drives merchants to send their cargo by the all-rail route to Bombay which cargo should really find its outlet via Marmugao by the B. S. N. Co.'s steamers. What is wanted there is to have the coasting traffic handled in a separate depot. Your Agents have recently been in correspondence with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and have put before them their ideas in connection with the proposed equipment of a separate jetty and depot. If this can by some means be arranged it should lead to a very considerable development of goods traffic by your Company's steamers, and I have no doubt that with the kind co-operation of our very good friends, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, satisfactory arrangements will eventually be resulted. As regards passenger traffic there has been a decrease in the number carried by over 75,000, This I believe is partly due to its having been an unfavourable year for marriages amongst members of the Hindu community and also to the natural shrinkage in the travelling public owing to the depression in trade. One pleasing feature has been the increase in the number of second-class passengers carried by the ferry steamers on the Konkan Coast owing to a reduction made in the second class fares. The Company's rates are now on about as low a scale as they can well be placed and as the cry nowadays is for more comforts and faster steamers, and as the tendency in working expenses is to increase I think we must look upon the present scale of fares as being on the lowest possible basis. I regret to have to inform you that the Goa Creek launch service which has been run by your Company for some years is likely to be closed to us shortly as the Portuguese Government have decided to run a service of their own and have placed orders for the necessary launches. I understand seven are now being put together at Marmugao. A small charge will be made and if the experiment is successful the launch will be kept there and we shall also hope to place a launch at Jaffrabad on similar terms. Those of you who take an interest in Mohwa will be pleased to learn that the Company are sending a launch there to assist in the landing and embarking of passengers. You will observe that the gross earnings of the Company exceed by slightly over Rs. 50,000, the total for the previous year. The expenditure has on the other hand (excluding insurance) increased by about Rs. 1,65,000 : this is mainly due to the heavy expenditure incurred on some of the older steamers as referred to in your Directors' report and in some extent also to increased wages and famine allowances. I am afraid that even with the exercise of all due economy we get away from the fact that higher rates of pay are being demanded and being secured by all classes of workmen, and seeing how the cost of living has become enhanced this is not a matter for surprise, but is one which we must make up our minds to accept. The amounts proposed to be set aside from this year's profits have been arrived at after much deliberation. I would remark on the sum put to special depreciation account which is intended chiefly to meet a portion of the loss which the Company will have to suffer over the sale of the s.s. "Puri." This steamer is unsuited to the requirements of the Company and your Directors have decided that rather than have her lying idle and incurring cost of upkeep, it is advisable to dispose of her as soon as possible at the best obtainable price. For this reason the above fund has been opened and nothing has this year been appropriated to reserve fund. Although the year under review has not been an eventful one, it has on the whole proved satisfactory. Your Company is, I feel sure, capable of considerable development, provided that its resources are husbanded and its prosperity is built on the foundations of a solid reserve, without which no commercial undertaking can be expected to rise successfully above the inroads of possible competition and the fluctuations of trade. In conclusion, I must bring to your notice the excellent work of your Manager Mr. Row and his staff. They have worked loyally and well and as you will see from the report my co-Directors and myself have proposed a bonus of Rs. 7 500 to be divided amongst those deserving it. Last year we proposed the same amount but unfortunately there was some opposition despite the fact a dividend of 12 per cent. was being paid and the small sum could not be granted. I hope, however, that to-day there will be no dissentient voice to the small sum which with your permission we propose asking the Agents to distribute. With these remarks, Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report of the Directors together with the audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June, 1909 which has been previously circulated amongst shareholders and now taken as read be approved, adopted and confirmed.

Dr. Batliwalla in seconding the adaption at the report said that he was in accord with what had fallen from the Chairman and that he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Mr. Nadirshaw objected to a bonus being paid to the staff as he said they were at present working at a loss.

A long and noisy discussion on the report followed when the following propositions were put to the vote and carried.

That a final dividend of Rs. 10 per ordinary share making a total of 8 1/2 per cent. for the year be declared ; that Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassum and the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey be re-elected Directors ; that the appointments of Sir Sassoon David, Mr. M. A. Tana and Mr. T. W. Birkett as Directors be confirmed ; that Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassabhoy be reappointed auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PRINCE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thomson "split the atom", but are we not justified in saying that Marconi "split the air"? The name of that young scientist towers above all other names in the scientific world. He is a force in the scientific arena. He is the lion of the hour. To-day Italy can boast of a man who is rendering one of the greatest services to the world.

Let me first set down in briefest outline a sketch of his early life and experiments.

Guglielmo Marconi, the "wireless wizard," was born in Bologna in the year 1874. Marconi had early shown a taste for science. In 1888 this beardless stripling set up a couple of clothes' props on his father's farm. He fixed two empty tin boxes on top of them. His transmitter and receiver were made of discarded pickle jars. The generating apparatus consisted of a glass disc machine moved by a handle and Leyden jar. Such were the early beginnings of this "scientific toy", as people were wont to call it. It is said that his father destroyed a machine constructed by Marconi for fear of his house being blown up. He produced in 1896 the first regular wireless telegraph capable of sending and recording electric waves across long distances. It is not my object here to make the reader wander hopelessly into the more abstruse realms of wireless telegraphy. Far from it. I wish to be plain.

What is wireless telegraphy? It is a mode of signalling through space without the presence of conducting wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. Sir W. Preece says that "Etheric Telegraphy" would be a more accurate term, for the system cannot act without the presence of wires. In this kind of telegraphy the fundamental part of the sending apparatus is equipped with an arrangement consisting of a long conductor placed vertically in which a transmitting or oscillating current is set up. The conductor is usually about 150 to 180 feet high. This conductor radiates energy in the form of Hertizian waves at right angles to itself into space. These oscillating currents are detected by very sensitive instruments at the receiving station. This, then, gives in a nutshell the fundamental principle of wireless telegraphy. Great uneasiness was caused by the introduction of wireless telegraphy. Guarini, who is a known figure in scientific circles, is of opinion that cables are doomed. General Stirling said that it was a great relief to find that wireless telegraphy, so far from being likely to lead to the ruin of the cable companies, was a useful adjunct to their work. Wireless telegraphy is still in its experimental stage, but great progress has been made and undoubtedly will be made in the near future. On a lonely spot at Cape Breton four huge steel towers are erected. This will minimise, nay prevent, shipping disasters at Cape Race, the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." Not many years back 88 ships were foundered on that terrible coast, involving a loss of 600 lives and property worth £ 6,000,000. In distant Bologna did Marconi transmit from one clothes prop to the other, the first wireless telegraphic message the world had ever known. In conclusion, remember the emphatic words of Marconi, who says: "I shall not be satisfied till I can signal direct from Poldhu in Cornwall to New Zealand across the Isthmus of Panama, and send messages to India spanning the stretches of land between.

Undisputedly, he is one of the luminaries of our times. His great invention will receive to him an honourable place in his country's history. There is a niche ready for him in the great temple of fame assigned to great men, and that niche is a high and honourable one.—Yours, etc.,

THOS. ED. FERRO.

THE GONDAL JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, OCTOBER 23.

The jubilee will be celebrated on a grand scale at Gondal on the 24th, 25th and 26th, twenty-five years having passed since the Thakore Saheb ascended the "gadi". Many Chiefs are invited including the Maharaja of Bhownagar, Mr. Hill, the Agent to the Governor-General, will also be present who will present the address to the Thakore Saheb in a casket of excellent workmanship made in Bhuj. Arrangements have been made to provide all kinds of amusements.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M S. "NORTHBROOK."

THE R.I.M.S. "Northbrook," under the command of Commander A. J. Marsack, R. I. M., arrived in the harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 14th October, having called at Madras, with details, consisting of 6 officers, 2 ladies and 2 children ; 8 warrant officers, 6 women and 16 children ; 220 men, 14 women, and 28 children. The troops will be transhipped to the hired transport "Dongola," which sails to-morrow for Southampton.

The following are the names of the officers :—Major Pollard, R. S. Fusiliers; Captain Walsh, R. W. Fusiliers; Lieutenant Parr, Oxford and Bucks; Major Jennings, R.A.M.C.; Captain MacNeal, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant Bishop, wife and 2 children, S. and T. C.; wife of Captain McArthur, R.I.M.

MERCHANTS' BANK, AHMEDABAD BRANCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The opening ceremony of a Branch office of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, at Ahmedabad, took place on the 23rd instant.

There was a great gathering in the mandap, specially erected for the purpose near the Bank's premises in the old Vulanda Haveli in the heart of the city. The mandap was decorated with flags, flowers, etc. and looked very attractive

Messrs. Balubhai Kahandass and Jambeker came down from Bombay to see that all preliminary arrangements for the ceremony made by Messrs. Kallianbhai C. Nanavati and Hariprasad Utamram Bhatt were complete. The Managing Director Sheth Jainarayan H. Dani, on arrival here was cordially received at the Railway Station by some of the leading men of the city.

Sheth Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., presided over the gathering and spoke at some length on the necessities of such Banks in this city and wished the Branch every success.

Sheth Chimanlal Lalbhai, D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal, R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker and Mr. Balubhai Kahandass spoke befitting the occasion.

Among those present were Sheth Chimanlal Lalbhai, D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal, R. B. Lalshanker Umiashankar, Sheth Bhaishanker Nanabhai, R. B. Himatlal Dhirajiram, Mr. Balubhai Kahandass and many others.

The Managing Director, Sheth Jainarayan H. Dani, was thanked for his courage and for establishing a Branch of the Bank here, and he in return thanked the President and all present for having taken the trouble of attending the opening ceremony and for wishing the Bank success and also for their eulogies of himself and his action in this matter.

Flowers, pan and supari were then distributed and the gathering dispersed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

"For over 50 years I have always kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. My father often told me that it saved my life when I was very young."

In thousands of homes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a household word. It has been used first by the grandparents, then by the parents, and now by the children. For colds and coughs, croup, bronchitis, la grippe, inflammation in the throat or in the bronchial tubes,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the standard remedy the world over. It contains no narcotic or poison. Accept no substitute.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WEST END WRIST WATCHES ARE THE BEST.

THE SILLIDAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 20-0
Fine Silver Case ... ... " 25-0
THE SOWAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 25-0
Sterling Silver Case ... " 30-0
THE REGULAR QUALITY.
Nickel Silver Case... ... Rs. 28-8
Sterling Silver Case ... " 34-8
EACH WATCH COMPLETE WITH WRISTLET.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 1-4 per bottle of 25 Pills,
Postage extra,
SOLE AGENT.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS
No. 165, MARKET, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Huge sale, of all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday, for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,031 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Liverpool with a general cargo, 6 horses, 13 dogs and passengers.

THE steamer Morven, 2,372 tons, Captain R. M. Sounders, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of Kerosine Oil.

THE steamer Barbara, 2,414 tons, Captain W. Hepburn, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co's. steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,842 tons, Captain E. Nitsche, sailed on Monday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain Hannah, sailed on Monday for Jeddah with pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS, DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W S Heddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus. Comdr C S Hickmann...Survey Sr
R I M S General Elles...Lt CR Good.....Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...A S Balfour.... I Marine
Dongola .....Capt C L Pascal .....Transport
H M. S. Redbreast..... Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
R.I.M.S. Northbrook...Comdr Marsack...Indian Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Oct. 25.

Britannia.....1909 Hales ... .Bo & H S & Co
Begumi .....2942 McNicole.....T Morrison Co
Berbera .....2444 Herburn .....
Delta .....4780 Snow... Shanghai...23-10 ..P & O Co
Kasara..... 505 Elton.....M M & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert .....P & O Co
Marven .....2272 Saunders .....
Nurani .....2876 Clugan .....T Morrison & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Quilon.....4942 Anderson .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .. 2596 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifa.....1448 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot .....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Denton .....B & H S N Co
Springburn.....3176 Crosthwaite ...W & Graham & Co
Singu.....1912 Mutton .....S Wallace & Co
Vadala.....2164 Peck.....M M Co
Witton Hall... 2139 Morris .....W & A Graham & Co
Zienia.....2339 Gordon .....

VESSELS IN DOCK,—Oct. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Macdougall	2976	Striering	.....	..Chittagong 22-10	J Finlay & Co Ltd
E Hidalgo.....	2761	Croft.....	Hull via Karachi	...1-11	J Finlay & Co Ltd
C&R Assayo.....	1358	Jones	Shanghai...27-10		P & O Co
D&E City of Vienna	2979	Greinhorn	...N F...K N & Co		
F Orsolo.....2849		Villa.....	Calcutta...25-10	...Venice	S N Co
H Naseri...912		LeMeire...	P Gulf 1-11	B & P S N Co Ltd	
G Naderi .. 1208		Murch	Zanzibar 27-10	B & P S N Co	
L Siberian 2127		De Lorne ...	....Jeddah	1-11	B & P S N Co
N Trantenfels.....2092		Kucken.....	Karachi...31-10...		W & A Graham & Co
P Blakemoor...2408		Knox ...Dunkirk	1-11	W & G & Co	
Q Haidari ..1363		Gray ...Jeddah	...23-10	B & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castilia... .....4081 Hamilton .....Liverpool 19-11 W & Graham & Co
3 Calcutta .....2214 Young .....Karachi..... ..26-10 J Mackintosh & Co
5 Moorgate ... .2451 Harland.....Dunkirk...20-10 J Mackintosh & Co
7 Africa.....2563 Rajioh ...Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
8 E F Ferdinand 3843 Nitschi ... Kobe .....25-10 A Lloyd's S N Co
9 Takasaki Maru 2944 Meaker Kobe 2-11 N Y Katha
15 Dwarka...759 Moxon...Bushreh...28-10 M M & Co

H W P D

Sonani .....552 Hoosein ...B nager ...27-10 B S N Co
Bahaduri .....849 Fakeera .....Repairing ...B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Barbara s	Hepburn	Barry, Sept 23
	Morven s.....	Saunders	Rangoon, Sept. 18
25	H. M. S. Redbreast s	Tisdall.....	Jask, Oct. 19
	R. I. M. S. Northbrook s	Marsack	Rangoon, Oct. 14
	Castalia s.....	Hamilton ...	Liverpool, Oct. 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Africa s	Chappell	Bushreh, &c
	Linga s	Cuthbush ...	Karachi, &c
	E F. Ferdinand s.	Nitsche	Kobe, &c
	Islami s	J Hannah ...	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Takasaki Maru, for Yokohama &c.
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
Steamer Naseri for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer De Bildain, from Genoa left Suez on the 15th instant, for Aden and Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes C°s. steamer Dumbia, left Colombo for Bombay on 24th instant, in the afternoon and expected here on 27th instant, at 5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 25.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—543 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3 bales cuttings, Thos Cook and Son; 3 bales carpets, G. P Stavrides and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trantenfels s—10 pots rosaoil, Volkart Bros., 600 cwts Mustardseed.
Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 80 tons oilcake, 220 cwts linseed, Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Blackmoor s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Lalooboy; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

FOR HAVRE.

Mogate s—4 bales hemp, Ebjee Cowasjee; 20 cwts kajoo, S Cooverji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—1 bale carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 200 cwts Coshewnuts, P Jetha; 176 cwt cashewnuts, 45 cwts seena leaves, Jeewandass and Co; 38 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 1 foot geranium oil, Volkart Brothers; 1,011 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Blackmoor s—400 cwts mustardseed, Bayer and Krause; 990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calcutta s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 215 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALTA.

Mantua s—20 bales twist, R H Umrigar

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—750 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 2 1-2 chests opium, Sajiram Ramoath; 33 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26 1909.

THE LIMITATION OF SPEECHES.

FOUR times since 1880 the House of Commons has been obliged to revise its rules for the purpose of expediting public business. Speeches grow long when exciting subjects come under debate and where there is much talk there is little work. This has been found the case in England as well as in India. In this country speeches are long on all occasions, in fact their length is generally their only striking feature, and this will have to be borne in mind when the new Legislative Councils come into being, for we may depend upon it one of the first and most rigorous rules to be introduced and enforced will have for its object the curtailment of orations, such as are now permitted in the various Chambers. Sir Carne Rasch was wont to say a man who, in these days, cannot deliver his soul in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, does not know his trade and is not fit to be a member of Parliament. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman supported and advocated a time-limit for speeches, though he deprecated at the same time the mixing up of the question of the number of speeches with the question of the length of speeches. "Business of supply," he said in 1902, "is the very time when we ought to give power to a member to get up again and again, and to a Minister to get up again and again." And Mr. Balfour has declared that the time will come when the House will be compelled to adopt some limitation on the "duration of speeches." If it is necessary in the Commons, it will be more than necessary in the Indian Councils, though the object with which long speeches are delivered in the two countries differs very greatly. Here our legislators talk for the purpose of impressing their constituents rather than from any desire to affect their colleagues. In the English Parliament when everybody who has anything to say has said it, and the debate begins to fall to those who, in Mr. Gladstone's words, "sometimes rise to the level of mediocrity and more often grovel amidst mere trash in unbounded profusion" there is no doubt whatever as to the obstructive nature of the tactics. By such tactics not only are the proceedings of the House delayed, but an unnecessary strain is put on the patience and even on the health of members. This, at all events, is the opinion of Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, who is just now agitating for the further restriction of speech in the Commons.

Writing in the *National Review*, in a breezy article, Mr. Harmsworth draws a picture of the Minister or ex-Minister who habitually occupies more time than he need in Parliament. The right honourable gentleman, he says, advances to the table and spreads out his sheaf of notes before him. He holds office now or has held office in some previous administration, and by the custom of the House he is entitled to be called before other members. They have risen in droves, perhaps, from the benches behind him, from the Nationalist and Labour benches, and from the benches on the other side of the House. The right honourable gentleman clasps unmoved the brass-bound box in front of him, and as the other members sink despondently in their places, he proceeds leisurely to embark on an oratorical voyage that may occupy every minute from the tea-hour to dinner-time. It matters little that the subject under discussion is one in regard to which the right honourable gentleman has nothing material to say. The having nothing to say is neither here nor there. The speech is the thing and the right honourable gentleman holds on his way inexorably regardless alike of the lapse of precious time and of the impatience of other members who are anxious to speak. When the peroration may reasonably be supposed to be near, hope revives in other breasts. Alas, there are several perorations. The orator has come to the end of his notes and is trusting to his unassisted command of the English language. "It is a period of anxiety and tension during which the orator circles round and round like another Bleriot, seeking for a safe and definite landing place, when at length the end is reached there is a general sense of relief which is unshared only by those who are still disappointed in their efforts to catch Mr. Speaker's eye." We shall have legislators of the same kind in this country soon. They are already made and waiting their opportunity. In England there are private members as well as Ministers and ex-Ministers given to tedious jobations, and it never by any chance occurs to them they are guilty of disloyalty to their party in wasting time. Yet the fact remains that it is nothing more or less. Moreover it is detrimental to national interests, for in Supply talk takes the place of examination into balance sheets and accounts and interferes with the ordinary course of business.

To remedy this state of affairs in Parliament, power has been given to the Chairman when the House is in Committee, to select a number of amendments to a clause or sub-section and to reject the rest. But something more is necessary, and Mr. Harmsworth, who advances his suggestions diffidently, asks why not limit the duration of speeches on second reading debates to fifteen or twenty minutes, with the exception of that of the Minister in charge of the business of the House for the time being, of a leader of the Opposition and of a leader or appointed spokesman of the Nationalist and Labour parties respectively. Thus only four speeches of over the prescribed limit could be made in one day on any one item of business. He would have no speech, in any circumstances exceed the duration of an hour except by the indulgence of the House, the introduction of the Budget or a first-class measure. Speeches in Committee he would limit to five minutes and in regard to dilatory motions he would apply more drastic procedure, limiting both number and length of speeches. "A disciplinary time-limit would necessitate more careful preparation and the choice of language that should be adequate without superfluity." Both the Government and the House are entitled to be protected against the kind of loquacity which merely serves the purpose of wasting time. The closure is an unpopular process and may not last, so other means are advocated. Closure by compartments is declared to be fast reducing the House of Commons to a condition of abject servitude to the Government of the day, so we should be sorry to see it introduced into the Councils in India. But we believe the necessity for some method of limiting the duration of speeches has been recognised in advance by the Government of India and the provincial Government and we may with profit, study the progress of the efforts being made in England for the efficacious treatment of verbal flux.

FAMINE AND CRIME IN the North-West PROVINCES.

A BLUE BOOK, recently issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, shows that while in some classes of offences, which might be directly traced to the circumstances of a year of famine and high prices, there was a considerable increase, in other classes of crime, there was a decrease which more than counter-balanced it. We may, therefore, conclude that had 1908 been a year of good crops and agricultural prosperity, the crime of the North-Western Provinces would have been reduced to a very welcome extent, and it will be instructive to note, when the next annual report is issued, whether any large reduction of crime has occurred during the present year. During 1908 practically all classes of offences against property, except those in regard to mischief, showed an increase, but on the other hand, there was a general decline of offences against the person. Apart from offences against property the only class in which there was an increase of any moment was "contempt of the lawful authority of public servants." Even this, serious as it may appear, can be largely explained by the famine, or rather the discontent and disaffection, which was produced by privation and starvation among the poorer classes. The total number of offences reported was 84,925 compared with 89,131 in 1907, and the cases in which a true complaint was found numbered 60,410 compared with 62,043. The reductions of true cases and of cases reported are not proportionate, it will be noticed, but of course it is only natural that during a famine year the percentage of true cases should increase, as in a time of general hardship frivolous complaints are brought to Court to a very much smaller extent. The satisfactory results, the report concludes, "may have been contributed to, as one of the Sessions Judges has suggested, by the fact that the unusually severe epidemic of autumnal fever interfered as well with the occupation of the dishonest as with the honest, but they are also no doubt largely due to the measures taken to protect the people from famine."

UNIONIST LABOUR CANDIDATES.

THE appeal which is made by the *Standard* and *Morning Post* for funds for the election expenses of Unionist Labour candidates, marks a fresh epoch in political life. The reason given is that there is great danger in allowing the Socialist candidates to arrogate to themselves the representation of the working classes and this admission entails that the Unionist Party has accepted the position that Labour representation is essential. But a few years ago this premise would have been rejected as being tainted with Socialism, but the bewilderingly rapid changes in political life, which have taken place in the last ten years have included a somewhat sudden recognition that Parliament is not a "class" institution, but that general representation by men who are actually representative is both possible and desirable. By admitting the fact and welcoming Labour members of satisfactory political opinions, the Unionists have taken a great step which will probably have far-reaching effects at the General Election. Hitherto every Labour candidate has been suspected of Socialistic tendencies and his vote as a thing to be bartered for that one end. In the future there will be representation for the peculiar needs of the workmen following the lines of established party. The effect of the old system of Labour members has been that a large number of working men had to vote against their political principles in order to secure direct representation of their needs as a class. Under the system of supporting Unionist Labour members such votes will be given for two principles, and since the Party gives such men recognition it will influence Unionist workmen to vote against the Socialistic and Liberal candidates by assuring them of the class representation they want elsewhere. At present it is almost impossible for a Unionist Labour candidate to get any support from Trade Union funds, so that a liberal response to the appeal will be a very serious blow at one aspect of Trade Unionism.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. "REDBREAST," Lieutenant E. J. F. Tisdall, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Jask, which port she left on the 19th October.

THE "Golden Crown," Government steam trawler, reached Saugor Island on Sunday afternoon.

SURGEON-COLONEL LUKIS, Director General, Indian Medical Service, arrives in Calcutta on 19th November.

MR. F. M. HOWLETT, Entomologist, Pusa Institute, has proceeded on sick leave.

INFORMATION received from the wheat growing districts of the Punjab shows that a record area is being sown of this cereal for harvest next April.

DEMAND for the Secretary of State's drafts keeps up and forty lakhs is to be offered for sale this week.

ON account of plague all the Courts in Nagpur have closed till November 15.

THE MARRIAGE arranged between Capt. Hugh Lennox Dyce, Hodgson's Horse, elder son of Col. G. H. C. Dyce, C.B., Indian Army (retired), and of Mrs. Dyce, and Gertrude Mary Alicia, third daughter of Daniel Maule Birkett, J.P., and Mrs. Birkett, of Leigh Holme, Bexhill, Sussex, will take place in India early next year.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Ronald George Campbell, second son of W. Middleton Campbell, of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire, and Fen Place, Turner's Hill, Sussex, and Ivo Maud, only daughter of the Hon. Arthur Meredith, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Delhi.

AFTER much discussion, the Japanese authorities have decided to risk the danger of sending to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, to be held next year in London, the finest national masterpieces of ancient sculpture and paintings now preserved in the old temples.

MR. JAMES CALDWELL, Deputy-Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, has announced that he does not intend to seek re-election for Mid-Lanark, which he has represented since 1894.

IN Parliamentary papers Mr. Gladstone has informed Mr. Byles that up to August 154 suffragettes had been sent to prison for refusing to enter into recognisances for good behaviour, or for attending unlawful assemblies, and 197 for offences such as obstruction, assaulting police, or breaking windows.

THE steel propellers of the French military airship "Liberte," which is now approaching completion, have been replaced by wooden propellers in one piece. It will be remembered that the propellers of the ill-fated Republique were made of steel and that the destruction of the dirigible is believed by experts to have been caused by one of the blades working loose and being projected through the envelope.

MR. HALDANE has privately informed Henry Norman, M.P., that he hopes before long to submit to the King a suitable design for a badge to be worn, by official order, at all times in public by the different classes of citizen soldiers.

MR. ARTHUR LYNCH, M.P., has given notice to ask the Prime Minister whether he is aware that in Australia an objection exists to the terms "Colonies" and "Colonial," and whether he will take steps to secure that officially these terms will be avoided in future.

THE "Lokalanzeiger" has published a telegram from Hamburg, stating that Herr Colemann, Director of the Airship Building Company, and Count Zeppelin, are making arrangements for the construction of an airship station for a large airship capable of carrying thirty to forty passengers. This, it is proposed, should carry on a service to the North Sea watering-places and Copenhagen, and later to England.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry has been held on board the cruiser "Drake," in New York harbour, into her excessive coal consumption on the passage from England at economical steaming. Before leaving Portsmouth the "Drake" completed with coal to her maximum stowage of 2,400 tons, and on arrival at New York she had only 411 tons left in her bunkers. She consumed 1,989 tons during the passage, compared with 1,416 tons by the "Duke of Edinburgh" and 1,167 tons by the "Argyll," which accompanied the "Drake."

MR. E. B. BALDWIN, the well-known Polar explorer, announces his intention of conducting a new expedition to the Arctic regions in the interests of science. He claims that Commander Peary and Dr. Cook by their rapid dashes to the Pole accomplished nothing of value to science, and the only way to secure accurate scientific data would be to make a considerable sojourn in the Arctic regions. To carry out this idea he intends to start in the spring with an ice vessel and a supply ship. The ice vessel he would run into the frozen pack of ice and would then drift for 2,000 miles across the Pole, remaining for observation according to circumstances. Mr. Baldwin is forty-seven years of age and is not only a capable scientist but has had considerable experience in Arctic work. He was with the Peary expedition in North Greenland in 1893 and with the Welman expedition in Franz-Joseph Land in 1898, while in 1899 he discovered and explored Graham Bell Land.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

New Mail Contract.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 11.

THE debate on the second reading of the "High Commissioner Bill" was continued in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Lynch (W.A.) said that it was well that the Bill was introduced so early. The Commonwealth was sorely in need of some authoritative agent in London if only to guard Australia from some alleged Australians, and to destroy the damaging impressions they sought to create. The London *Daily Mail* had republished articles appearing in the *Pastoralists' Review* published in Melbourne, wherein it was stated that the State Railway systems of Australia were bankrupt and getting deeper and deeper into the mire every year, besides which they were years behind the times. It was false reports such as that which the High Commissioner would need to combat. He congratulated the Commonwealth on having a party in power from which a suitable diplomat could be chosen. The diplomatic feat of uniting in one camp so many irreconcilable elements as were to be found in the fusion party, was a record in the political history of Australia, and if a diplomat could not be found in a party that mixed political oil and water so well there was no use in looking elsewhere. The High Commissioner should be a representative of Australia, steadfastly bent on keeping in mind the Australian point of view when opposing interests were concerned. The name of the person the Government had in mind for the office should have been submitted to Parliament, as had Sir John McDonald in the Canadian Parliament in 1880. In addition the assent of the Senate should be obtained, as in the United States. There the Senate must be consulted on all appointments, including ambassadors and judges, down to postmasters throughout the country receiving 1,000 dollars per annum. The salary of the High Commissioner should be fixed at a point that would leave it unnecessary for that official to supplement his salary from his private income. Any other course would be most injurious, as it would narrow the choice to be made, instead of making the office worthy of the man and the man worthy of the office.

Mr. De Largie said that he had never listened to a debate so full of platitudes. He was quite satisfied that the best man would not be appointed, but that the appointment would be made a party question. The present representative of Australia in London was to be replaced or rather displaced, by someone who could not be guaranteed as satisfactory as the present occupant. There was no need to take men away from Australia to fill the position. There was Mr. Coghlan, for for instance, who was now in London. Mr. Coghlan was in every way fitted for the position, and had a better knowledge of Australian finance than probably anyone else. Men who had a party past behind them were not by any means suitable for the office. Mr. Needham thought that the appointment should be made irrespective of party politics. The High Commissioner should be a man above reproach, and should not be required to live at a salary that was insufficient for the purpose. The best man should be appointed, though he had grave doubts as to whether any man other than certain gentlemen who were considered by the fusion Government to be suitable would have any chance. He feared that it was a cut and dried job and that no poor man, even if the salary were £20,000 or £30,000 a year would have a chance. Mr. Henderson desired that the best man for the position should be appointed. He would be, however, the most innocent of children if he believed that any question of merit would be taken into consideration by the Government. The man that would be chosen would be one that would best suit the interest of the party in power. The debate was continued by several other members and the second reading of the Bill was agreed to. In Committee Mr. Lynch moved an amendment, providing that the Government should announce the name of the first High Commissioner before November 30.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

In the Federal House of Representatives, the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin), in reply to Mr. Mahon, said that if the Inter-State Commission was in existence it would be asked to investigate matters in connection with the sugar industry, but that if the Bill creating the Inter-State Commission was not carried, special Commission would have to be appointed. All inquiries of that character would in future be undertaken by the Inter-State Commission. Mr. Deakin in reply to Mr. Archer said that the scope of the inquiry would include the effect of the bounty and and Excise provision of the Sugar Bounty Act of 1905, the success or otherwise of such provisions in securing the industry to white labour, the advisability or otherwise of extending such legislation, or, in the event of such legislation being allowed to lapse, whether other and more direct legislation may be necessary to maintain the white labour policy, and whether the division of the profits of the industry as between grower, worker, miller, and refiner are fair and equitable.

Mr. Deakin, in reply to Mr. Mahon, said that if the financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States was ratified by the Federal Parliament it would be unnecessary for the Government to proceed with its proposal to float a short-dated loan for £1,200,000; otherwise the proposal would be proceeded with.

Mr. Deakin, in reply to Mr. Crouch, said that correspondence had been received from South Africa, asking that explosives manufactured there should be admitted at preferential rates, as explosives had not been included in the agreement already made. Further correspondence was proceeding about the matter.

The second reading debate on the Northern Territory Acceptance Bill was continued by Mr. Atkinson (Tas.), who said that he would vote for the second reading, but reserved to himself the right to support amendments to the agreement in Committee. Mr. Bruce Smith (N.S.W.) said that much of the Territory consisted of the poorest land in Australia. The Commonwealth should not be tied down to construct a railway from Oodnadatta to Pine Creek, for a much better route to Port Darwin would be that through Queensland. Personally he must refuse to support the Bill. Messrs. Hutchison (S.A.) and R. W. Foster (S.A.) supported the Bill, urging that the opportunity of acquiring the Northern Territory should not be lost. After some remarks from Messrs. Webster (N.S.W.) and Spence (N.S.W.) the debate was adjourned.

FEDERAL CAPTIAL SITE.

In the Senate on Saturday the Vice-President of the Executive Council (Mr. Millen) moved the second reading of the Seat of Government Acceptance Bill. He said that at the end of last year Parliament had indicated the locality in which it thought it was desirable that the Federal capital should be situated. A survey had been made in order to determine the most suitable site for the capital. Cotter Creek would furnish a perennial flow of water equal to the consumption of 200,000 people. There were two proposals before the House for acceptance. He personally perferred the site chosen by the Board as against that proposed by the New South Wales Parliament. The New South Wales Parliament had agreed to surrender to the Commonwealth a territory of 900 square miles, together with all control of the water supply. Mr. Wade had said recently that the final choice of the territory rested with the Commonwealth. New South Wales had guaranteed to preserve from pollution the smaller streams that flowed near the proposed site. That agreement or guarantee was quite as binding on the States as it would be on the individual. He had no hesitation in saying that the Cotter would meet the requirements of double the population of Sydney. He thought they would never need the supplementary water supply, which could be made available under the alternative scheme.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

The Irish blight in potatoes has been proved to exist on 12 separate farms. It has been found at Grafton, Chatswood Island, Ulmarra, Kyogle, Byron Bay, Neutral Bay, and Mount Wilson, and Wilde Wedon in the Camden district and other places are suspected of having the disease. The Minister for Agriculture admits that so far as New South Wales is concerned, he cannot say for certain which district is absolutely free from the disease. The other Eastern States are in the same plight, and it is because of this that he cannot lift the embargo placed upon potatoes from there. Instructions have been issued that new potatoes are to be officially inspected on despatch as well as on arrival, and that they are to be consigned in new bags. Mr. Perry is having investigations made just now as to the possibility of sterilising potatoes. If this fails additional inspectors will, he says, have to be sent into the Northern Rivers district, and the continuance of a second inspection rigidly observed in Sydney.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The old age pensions are gradually being distributed to the fortunate applicants in South Australia, but so far the proportion granted has been much less there than in the other States. That may arise from any one of several causes. The examining magistrates may be more severe than in the neighbour States, the applicants may be more modest or more dilatory, or the aged residents of South Australia may be in a better financial position than their brethren across the border. The estimate of the old age pensions which was made by the Federal authorities when the Act authorising them was passed, was £1,700,000. The population of the Commonwealth is slightly over 4,000,000 people, and that of South Australia is about 400,000. Supposing the economic conditions were equal right throughout Australia that would mean that this State would be entitled to draw £170,000 in old age pensions each year, or a tenth of the gross total. But as a matter of fact to the end of last month only 2,000 pensions had been granted by the local magistrates authorised to enquire into claims, so that the annual distribution works out at only £50,000. If everything is as it ought to be, and no injustice is being done to deserving applicants, the people of South Australia have every reason to be pleased that the poverty there among the older people is so much less than exists in Victoria and New South Wales; for instance, our population is a third of that of Victoria, but on the date named we had only a ninth as many pensions as were our rent in that State. In New South Wales, with a population four times as great as that of South Australia, the number of pensions in existence was 15 times as great. These figures are very significant. South Australia is a small community, but during the last few years the production of fields, pastures, gardens, and vineyards has been so great that there is a higher degree of general prosperity there than in any other State or colony of the Empire proportionately to its population. "Ye have the poor always with you," was the declaration of the wisest of men, and South Australia can claim no exemption to the universal rule. It is very evident, however, either to the observer of the conditions of the people or to the student of statistics that the poverty line encloses fewer people per thousand in South Australia than in any other State of the Federation.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

The Postmaster-General (Sir John Quick), replying to a question put by Mr. Hedges in the House of Representatives on Friday, said that his attention had been drawn to protests made by the Perth and Fremantle Chambers of Commerce against the proposal to make Albany a stopping place for mail steamers under contract to the Commonwealth. The final settlement of the steamers' time-table after leaving Adelaide would be made after the arrival of a representative of the Orient Steamship Company, who was coming from Sydney to confer with him (Sir John Quick).

The Postmaster-General (Sir John Quick) was interviewed by Mr. David Reid, the acting Manager of the Orient Company, regarding the proposed acceleration of the speed of the new mail steamers to enable them to reach Fremantle at 5 a.m. on Tuesdays, so that the mails from the Eastern States could be replied to by the incoming P. and O. steamer leaving for the Eastern States on the same afternoon. Mr. Reid promised to consult his directors in London with regard to the matter. He also said that the Company would not ask for any addition to the subsidy if this arrangement could be carried out, and that the additional day which the vessels are to put in at Melbourne would not be curtailed.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Another meeting is to take place on Tuesday between the Postmaster-General (Sir John Quick) and Mr. David Reid, acting General Manager of the Orient Company, with regard to the new mail time-table. It is practically settled that the steamers will leave Adelaide on Friday at 1 o'clock, so that they can reach Fremantle by 5 o'clock on Tuesday mornings. This would give time for the mails to be answered by the mail steamers leaving for the Eastern States on the same afternoon. The increased speed where it will be necessary is, it is understood, within the compass of the new vessels, though it will involve a somewhat greater expenditure on coal. The matter has been referred to the Company's London Board, which meets on Tuesday. The only reservation that Mr. Reid made in his interview with the Postmaster-General was, that there are to be no penal conditions. He did not persist in the suggestions for an increased subsidy. Mr. Reid asked the Postmaster-General to agree to the homeward mails being landed at Taranto instead of at Brindisi, and he stated that no time would be lost by this being done. The passengers would be landed at Naples and at Marseilles, as at present. Sir John Quick reserved his decision on this point in order to consult Cabinet. Mr. Reid declared that the proposed alteration in the calling at the ports of Western Australia would be impracticable.

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*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

THE ALLEGED NAVAL SCANDAL.

STARTLING CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

"Intimidation and Favouritism'

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S ACCUSATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Lord Charles Beresford publishes correspondence, in which he complains that in spite of Mr. Asquith's assurances that the careers of the witnesses at the Naval enquiry would not be prejudiced, Captains Hulbert and Campbell have been removed from their ships by the Admiralty and placed on half-pay and otherwise treated invidiously.

Mr. Asquith forwarded the Admiralty's explanation that Captains Hulbert and Campbell were placed on half-pay in the ordinary course as a result of the reorganisation.

Lord Charles Beresford rejoined that their colleagues had been simultaneously placed on half-pay and were re-appointed by the Admiralty. The only object of the re-organisation was to get rid of Captains Hulbert and Campbell. Lord Charles added as further example of the Admiralty's notorious intimidation and favouritism, seven officers junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdie, who was Lord Charles's former Chief of Staff, received preference over him, and five captains declined Lord Charles's offer to replace Rear-Admiral Sturdie on the ground that it would prejudice their careers."

THE TSAR IN ITALY.

Cordial Relationships.

EFFECT ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Tsar and King Emmanuel went motoring this morning. They lunched with the Royal family and afterwards started pheasant shooting.

The Vienna newspapers are generally confident that closer relations between Russia and Italy will not detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, but some opine that the detour taken by the Tsar on his journey to Italy bodes ill-will to Austria.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

At a banquet, yesterday evening, the Tsar and King Emmanuel proposed toasts, emphasising the Russo Italian community of interest which brought the two countries closer together than ever before.

King Victor Emmanuel said he was confident of his ability to co-operate with the Tsar, thus assuring their peoples the blessing of peace.

The Tsar replied that he was confident that our Governments will do their utmost by constant and trustful co-operation to contribute to a rapprochement corresponding to the mutual interests of their countries."

The Tsar has conferred high Orders on Signors Giolitti and Tittoni and lesser honours on numerous Italian officials.

King Emmanuel has made splendid presents to M. Isvolsky and Ambassador Dolgoruki and has conferred Orders on the Tsar's suite.

LATER.

An official communique, published in Rome, emphasises the cordiality displayed at the Racconigi meeting and the identity of views and interests of Russia and Italy. It adds that Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky conferred with regard to politics and especially on the subject of the Balkans with regard to which Russia and Italy desire the strengthening of the *status quo* in Turkey and the peaceful development of the Balkan States.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Troops Sent to Ardebil.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

Telegrams from Teheran state that the Government is about to send 100 Cossacks and 300 infantry with two guns to Ardebil for the purpose of aiding Sattar Khan to restore order.

UNIONIST LABOUR CANDIDATES.

Appeal for Electioneering Funds.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The *Standard* and *Morning Post* appeal for funds for the expenses of the Unionist Labour candidates and urge the danger of Labour Socialists arrogating to themselves the sole right to represent the workers. The polling in the Barmondsey bye-election will take place on Thursday.

HON'BLE MR. SINHA.

His Patriotic Self-Sacrifice.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Master of Elibank, writing to the *Times*, says that when speaking at Glasgow on Friday of the universal satisfaction expressed at the appointment of Mr. Sinha, he added that Lord Morley recognised and appreciated the patriotic self-sacrifice of that distinguished Indian statesman in surrendering a lucrative practice to accept the appointment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 15th instant, left for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day and the s. s. "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia at 7 p. m. to-day.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Better News Service to be Arranged.

STANDING COUNCIL FORMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

It is announced that the Committee of the Imperial Press Conference, having conferred with British proprietors and editors, articles have been drawn up for the formation of a permanent organisation to carry on the work of the Conference to be entitled the Empire Press Union.

The Articles will be submitted to the Board of Trade for registration. An office in a central position in London will be taken.

The Council consists of Lord Burnham, President; Lord Northcliffe, Treasurer; Mr. Pearson, Chairman, and others. The Union will endeavour in every way to obtain better news service for the Empire.

ADEN MULLAH'S OUTRAGE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Reports from Aden state that it transpires that the Mullah only cut up a small convoy in the recent fight.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

First Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

The first annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League held on Saturday in the Moore Pavilion, when over 600 Mahomedans, some from the mofussil attended, Sir Ghulam Mohammed Ali, Khan Bahadur K, C. I. E., Prince of Arcot, President of the League, presided. The annual report having been read a message of good-will and desire to co-operate was read from the Punjab League which was also celebrating its anniversary that day. A similar message was despatched by the Prince of Arcot to Lahore.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"This League strongly supports and co-operates with Nadwatal Ulama and the London Branch of the All-India Muslim League in their efforts to move Government to validate Mahomedan family settlements(Fakful Aulad) by Legislation." The second was that "this meeting regrets that the Secretary ofState for India did not see his way to appoint a Mahomedan to a seat on the Viceregal Council but trust]that the claims of Mahomedans will not be lost sight of at least when appointing Indians on the Executive Councils of Madras, Bombay and Bengal." The third was that "in order to secure the proper representation of Musalmans in institutions of local self-government to safeguard their interests,the Madras Presidency Muslim League considers it necessary that Musalmans should be granted a sufficient number of representatives on all Municipalities, Taluk and District Boards, to be elected wherever elections are allowed by qualified Musalman voters." The fourth was "that this meeting appeals to the Imperial Government in Great Britain to stop the continuance of the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa."

THE BELLPAT EARTHQUAKE.

Area of the Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The Manager of the North-Western Railway reports that the recent earthquake was felt from Sibi to Jhalpat, the centre being at Bellpat, where nearly all the buildings were demolished. The damage to buildings also occurred at all the stations from Nuttal to Lindsay inclusive, but half a lakh of rupees will probably pay for the repairs. The report gives the number killed at Bellpat as twenty-five, of whom twenty were employed on the railway. The remainder, included the Assistant Commissioner of Jhalpat. Five men at a neighbouring gang hut were also hurt, four of them seriously. The report concludes as follows:—"All the bodies have been recovered and the injured sent to hospital. There is no damage to the permanent way. The staff is being accommodated in tents and mat huts and everything possible is being done for their comfort."

An authorative report on the recent earthquake near Quetta gives the casualties in Bhag (a small town on the River Nari some ten miles to the west of Bellpat) at sixty-seven killed and sixty-eight injured. The town of Bhag is described as in ruins, but all the bodies are believed to have now been extracted. Further than this twenty-nine deaths are reported from the surrounding villages in addition to those which occurred in Bellpat. Damage also occurred at Shappur, but particulars of it are wanting.

THE DEARNESS OF FOOD.

Order in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

The Government of Madras have issued an order, in the course of which it is stated that a grant of compensation for dearness of food to all whole-time servants of Government on the civil establishments, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, will be continued in respect of salaries earned up to the end of November 1909 in all districts except Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Godaveri and Bellary. The Board of Revenue is requested to report early in December 1909 as to the necessity for a further continuance of the concession.

DURBAR AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, OCTOBER 25.

The Maharajah Jam Saheb of Jamnagar held a special Dassera Durbar to-day, when the Rajkumars, officers and public leaders mustered in strength. After the usual nazars, Dayashanker, Vakil, voiced public opinion and sympathy. Golabchand Dhadda spoke about the Jam Saheb's western education and broad principles, urging the united efforts of the ruler and the ruled for the bettering of mutual relations.

An address from the people was presented, encased in a beautifully embossed casket, supported by arms over a silver plinth. The Jam Saheb having replied, the Durbar terminated with the usual atar-pan and garlands.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Graphic Description by a Sufferer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A member of the Calcutta Cricket Team, which has gone on tour to Chittagong, writes as follows:—

We left Calcutta by the B.I.S.N. Company's "Malda" for Chittagong at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday last and after an ordinary trip down the river, the dullness of which was only relieved by the excellence of the Company's food, we reached the Pilot Brig at 7 p. m. Signs of rough weather ahead were evidenced by the reluctance of two or thtee passengers to partake of dinner, but nobody imagined for one moment what was in store. Some of us endeavoured to sleep on deck, but were driven below about midnight by the rapidly rising wind and spray. About 2 a. m. on Sunday the boat ran into a bad cyclone and things got worse and worse until at 6 a.m. we thought that not even the skill of the ship's company could pull us through. At this we summoned up courage to creep up the companion and survey the scene from its shelter. One has often read of mountainous waves, but never before had we seen anything more awe-inspiring than the tumbled masses of water piled mast high around us. Boats were whisked off their davits, one being carried fifty yards before striking water: awnings were torn to ribbons; there was little of the bridge left and in fact the deck was one mass of wreckage. After gazing on this terrible sight we crawled back to our bunks and lay there wondering if every minute was to be our last. In the meantime the waves were pouring into the dining saloon through the skylight and stern ports; chairs and tables were torn from their fixings, while clothes, wash basins and luggage were washed from side to side in indescribable confusion. At about 8 a.m., the hatches were stove in by enormous seas which flooded the hold and at this time a native passenger in a mad attempt to reach a life-belt was washed overboard. From this point onwards the situation improved, thus seeming to bear out old sailors' belief that the storm fiend after claiming one victim is appeased for the time being. Our spirits went up almost as quickly as the barometer when the Captain who had been on the bridge throughout the whole trying period sent word about 11 a.m, that champagne was to be opened for passengers, which proved to us that we were safe.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Start from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Simla today by landau at 9 a. m. the departure being private, and was accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and her sister the Countess of Antrim, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Alexandra Lamington, and Miss Howard as well as his personal staff, which included Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary; Lieut-Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary; Colonel Crooke Lawless, Surgeon; and Captains Lord Francis Scott and Gibbs, A. D. C.'s. The Viceregal party had luncheon at Solon and arrived at Kalka at 4 p.m. when they immediately entered the special train and after a few minutes started en route for Alwar, the first of the Native States to be visited by Lord Minto during this long and important tour.

As now arranged Ajmer will not be included in the Viceroy's tour.

GRANTS FOR VOLUNTEER CAMPS.

List of Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Hitherto the Government annual grant of Rs. 80,000 for Volunteer Camps and field days has been distributed by Army Headquarters among VolunteerCorps, For the season 1908-09. Grants thus made to individual Corps ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3,000. It has now been decided to make allotments to divisions and leave it to General Officers Commanding to distribute the money among such Corps as they select to hold camps. In this way the available funds will be better utilised instead of insufficient grants being made to Corps for a really instructive camp. The general idea underlying the new arrangement is that Corps will hold camps in rotation biennially or triennally as may be decided by the General Officer Commanding, the intervening year or years being occupied by forming at the expense of capitation funds smaller and therefore less expensive camps corresponding to squadron and double company training in the regular army. By these preliminary camps Corps would be prepared to reap the full benefits desireable from larger camps when their turn for such comes round.

The following is the distribution for 1909-1910:—3rd (Lahore) Division, Rs. 6,200; 4th (Quetta) Division, Rs. 1,800; 5th (Mhow) Division, Rs. 5,600; 6th (Poona) Division, Rs. 9,160; 7th (Meerut) Division, Rs. 2,840; 8th (Lucknow) Division, Rs. 26,051; 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Rs. 20,000; and Burma Division, Rs. 8,349; total Rs. 80,000.

It has been decided to continue the experiment of the tenant system of managing regimental institutions in British Corps in India for a further period of one year from 1st January next.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Pilibhit Station on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway to Shahjahanpur Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a length of about 56 miles.

Sanction has been accorded to the extending and widening of the up and down platforms, including the replacing of tracks to 15 feet 6 inches centres at the Charni Road and Mahalukshimi Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to providing quarters for the Engineering subordinates at the Tenmalai, Aryan Kara and Sattara Kara Stations on the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway.

The Railway Board have decided to call for tenders in India for the supply of the following number of wagons during the year 1910-11 for State Railways:—North-Western Railway, 400; Eastern Bengal State Railway, 200; and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 200. The date or dates on which the tenders are to be called for has been left to the Railway administrations to decide.

THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

Jubilee of Lord Canning's Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 25.

Writing on the jubilee of the Talukdari settlement in Oudh the *Indian Daily Telegraph* says that the occasion will doubtless be celebrated with great rejoicing by the hereditary land-owners of the province.

"It was on 26th October 1859, just fifty years ago, that Lord Canning, at a Durbar held in Lucknow, presented to the Barons of Oudh, Sanads or letters patent, conferring upon them permanent hereditary and transferable proprietary right in their respective estates and thus revising and perpetuating the ancient indigenous and cherished system of country. That the policy enunciated by Lord Canning who has justly earned among the Talukdars the title of the Great Benefactor of Oudh has been eminantly successful and been vindicated to the full is shown by the loyalty and devotion of the hereditary chieftains of Oudh to their Rulers and by the peacefulness of the province during the period when other parts of India have been disturbed by the prevalence of unrest, anarchy and sedition. The Talukdars on their part have not been unmindful of the benefits conferred upon them. Canning College perpetuates Lord Canning's memory for all time, and it is singularly appropriate that in the year of this jubilee the foundation stone should have been laid by Sir John Hewett of a larger and more imposing edifice for the College. The events of the meeting have been rightly described as a practical commentary on the policy of Lord Dalhousie, a policy which, while favouring the weaker party, had endeavoured to lightly brush aside the stronger. The theory that the village occupants with the settlement of 1856 had been made were true representatives of landed interest and that the talukdar was a mere figure-head and nothing more is shown to be clearly erroneous. It might have been expected, as Lord Canning subsequently wrote to the East India Court of Directors, that when the insurrection first arose in Oudh and before it had grown to a formidable head the village occupants who had been so highly favoured by the British Government and in justice to whom it had initiated a policy distasteful to a most powerful class in the province would have come forward in support of Government. But the case was exactly the contrary. Under such circumstances a return to Lord Dalhousie's policy would have been fatal and consequently Lord Canning decided to abandon the "Village System" policy in Oudh and to introduce a Talukdari Settlement under which Talukdars were restored to the position they occupied at the annexation. The policy thus laid down by Lord Canning holds as true to-day as when he penned his memorable minute. The Talukdars of Oudh have established a splendid record as Mr. S.H. Butler in his Oudh Policy says the Talukdars were trusted, and they have not belied the trust."

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES.

Karachi Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 25.

The Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, on being asked by Government as to what lines of railways in Bombay Presidency they would wish to recommend for inclusion in the Railway Board's programme of construction, in reply, stated that in their opinion an extension of the metre gauge railway to Karachi from the Hyderabad-Sind Construction of the Bombay-Sind Connection and an encouragement of feeder lines to the North-Western Railway, either light railways or otherwise, would be of great advantage to Sind and to the port of Karachi.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

The chairman of a public meeting of the citizens of Tinnevelly and Palamcotta, held on the 21st instant, has forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State and the Viceroy resolutions adopted after the hearing of Mr. H. S. L. Polak, one of the delegates to the people of this country from the British Indian sufferers in the Transvaal. The resolutions were couched in such language as those passed at a public meeting here some days ago.

END OF THE OOTY SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 25.

The members of the Madras Government are returning one by one from Ootacamund. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, C.S.I., returned on Saturday; the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick is expected to-morrow; Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., arrived to-day; and the Hon'ble C. J. Weir has returned from the Malaria Conference at Simla.

The Bishop of Madras has also returned from an extended tour, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, Mr. Bull, and Mrs. Whitehead. His Lordship holds a Confirmation Service in St. George's Cathedral to-day.

HINDU "SAINT" PREACHING SEDITION.

Fined by the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

A sadhu or 'saint' named Balkrishna Vinayek Dongrari was to-day fined Rs. 20 by the City Magistrate for disobeying the lawful orders of the police. He was, according to the evidence of the Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department, publicly preaching sedition of a virulent character to a crowd of about forty people in front of the police station in the city, and when ordered to leave the place he refused.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENN.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Sir O'Moore Creagh leaves Simla on 1st November for the North-West Frontier, afterwards proceeding to Karachi and Bombay whence he goes to Calcutta arriving therein the first week in December. The party accompanying him comprises his Military Secretary and Assistant Military Secretary, also Captain Midlicott, A.D.C.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Lloyd George's Newcastle Speech.

London, October 10.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a meeting of 4,000 persons in the Palace Theatre, Newcastle last night.

The Minister, who was accorded a great reception, said that the Budget had emerged from 40 days and nights in the wilderness much strengthened and improved. The Government had done its best to meet hard cases, and the Bill was now practically in the form in which it was going to become law. The only classes who protested were the food-taxers, who knew that the Budget would put an end to their desires, and the landlords, who chiefly objected to State valuation which would put a perfectly impartial valuation upon land, and form a standard for future buyers. The Government was going to have all the taxes or none. If the Budget were, as had been stated, an attack upon industry, it was strange that trade was improving, and that industries, which had been making losses, were now beginning to make profits.

"The only slump," Mr. Lloyd-George continued, "has been in Dukes. (Laughter.) A fully-equipped Duke costs as much to maintain as a couple of Dreadnoughts. He is as great a terror, and he lasts longer. The Budget has simply knocked a little gilt off the ducal stage-coach. The more irresponsible featherheads among the Lords want to throw the Budget out, and poor Lord Lansdowne, with a creaking old ship and a mutinous crew, has got to sail through the narrows with one eye on the weather-glass and the other on the forecastle. The real sailing master is the chief Tory whip, who is now trying to decide whether or not it is safe to shoot the albatross. The Budget's fate depends on the reports from the country."

In concluding, the Chancellor said:—"The Lords may decree a revolution, but the people will direct it, and if the Constitution be torn to pieces issues will be raised which the Lords have little dreamed of. Who made 10,000 people owners of the soil? Who is responsible for the scheme whereby one is engaged in grinding labour eking out a precarious existence, while another is rolling in unearned luxury? These questions will be asked, and the answer will be charged with peril for the order of things which the Peers represent."

During his address Mr. Lloyd-George made an attack upon the landlords in words similar to these used at Limehouse in the latter end of July. He gave instances of the large profits made upon land sold for railway and municipal purposes, and upon coal royalties.

An elaborate barricade had been erected around the theatre to keep the suffragettes from the entrances, and as a result the audience consisted entirely of men. Nevertheless there were several interruptions, and one man had to be ejected early in the meeting.

OTHER MINISTERIAL UTTERANCES.

"WE SHALL ACCEPT NO COMPROMISE."

At a banquet tendered to Lord Loreburn (the Lord Chancellor) by the National Liberal Club on Friday night, Mr. Winston Churchill (President of the Board of Trade) said it would be a constitutional outrage if the Lords rejected the Budget, and it was difficult to believe that responsible statesmen would plunge the country's finances into largely irremediable confusion. Moreover, the Opposition leaders were not anxious to fight a decisive battle upon an unfavourable issue.

"The control of the finances by the representative Assembly is," Mr. Churchill continued, "the keystone of the constitutional fabric. After 600 hours of discussion the Budget will live the Commons in its final form. We fear no conflict. We shall make no overtures. We shall accept no compromise."

Lord Loreburn remarked that the present Parliament had run over two-thirds of its statutory life. If the country disapproved of the taxes the latter could be repealed. He could not believe that the Conservative leaders would take steps leading to a most grave conflict, and placing the business of the country in a state of disaster. He repudiated the allegation that the Liberals' aims are socialistic. The only really novel tax in the Budget was that on land.

PROPOSED SELF-DENIAL WEEK FOR LANDLORDS.

Mr. A. Dewar, Solicitor-General for Scotland, speaking at Maidstone(34 miles south-east of London) on Friday, suggested that the landlords should have one self-denial week in each year. This would pay the increased taxation ten-fold.

LIBERAL M. P. DENOUNCES THE BUDGET.

Mr. E. A. Ridsdale, the junior Liberal M. P. for Brighton, announces that he will not seek re-election as he believes that the Budget proposals are unsound and that they will react disastrously upon the country.

A BYE-ELECTION.

Dr. G. Cooper (Liberal), who had represented the Bermondsey division of Southwark in the House of Commons since 1906, died suddenly a few days ago upon reaching his home after a late sitting of the House. Great interest is being taken in the bye-election to fill the vacant seat, as Bermondsey is regarded as a barometric constituency. Mr. Ashe-ton-Pownall, the Unionist candidate, is at present in Australia, and the question of whether the election will be fought in his absence or whether another candidate shall be selected is being considered.

Moroccan Campaign.

GENERAL MARINA'S INTENTIONS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE RIFFS TO BE CONTINUED.

General Marina, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the north of Morocco, states that he will continue his operations until he forces the Riffs to a decisive action. If necessary he will surround them until they are driven to attack him.

This statement is said to indicate that General Marina's next objective is Benibinkror, and that he will repeat the strategic movements by which he dislodged the Riffs from the Gurugu mountains.

British Miners.

DEMAND FOR EIGHT SHILLINGS A DAY.

The conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, sitting at Newcastle yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a minimum wage of 8s. a day for miners throughout the federation's area.

Miscellaneous.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The scores in the Empire Postal rifle shooting competition were as follows:—Transvaal, 920; Sydney, 914; Natal, 904; Melbourne, 904; Cape Colony, 895; New Zealand, 868; London, 868.

Wages In Great Britain.

DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN 1908.

The annual report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade shows that a steady downward movement in wages in the United Kingdom began early in 1908. During that year the wages of 930,000 workpeople were reduced, while during the first six months of this year 1,091,586 persons were affected, the reduction in wages aggregating £67,744 per week.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Information has reached Messrs. Graham and Co. that Jenkins, against whom a warrant has been issued at Budge-Budge on a charge of criminal breach of trust, is under arrest at Black Town, Madras. Mr. O'Brien an assistant of the firm left for Madras on Friday night for the purpose of identifying the accused.

Jenkins is also wanted on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of his wife on a charge of bigamy.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Senate Meeting.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Mr. Justice N. C. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Mr. N. H. F. Moos moved that the figure '25' be substituted for the figure '15' in Regulations, 62, 70, 86 and 102 in Engineering and that the figure '50' be substituted for the figure '25' in Regulations 78, 94 and 110 in Engineering.

Mr. Moos said that while the recent changes made had increased the value of the examination, they also involved an increase of expenditure, and therefore the Syndicate had proposed an increase in the fees to meet the increased expenditure.

The motion was seconded and was carried.

The Rev. D. Mackichan moved that the following paragraph be added at the end of Regulation 6 of the Inter-Collegiate Rules: "The Head of every affiliated College be empowered to levy a fee not exceeding Rs. 5 when a student does not apply for a Transference Certificate within one month after the commencement of the Term following that in which he leaves the College."

Dr. Mackichan said that recently in the Deccan College such a rule had been disputed, and the matter was referred to the Syndicate. The latter body thought it was a wise rule and to remove any possible doubt on the subject proposed the new simple rule, which he had just moved. This rule was intended not to raise revenue but to encourage habits of regularity and punctuality, for the student who applied for a certificate in due time would not have to pay any fee at all for it. An amendment had been put down on the paper proposing Re. 1 instead of Rs. 5, but he thought the latter fee was not exorbitant.

Principal Bain seconded the motion. He said that there was one important thing to remember, which was that the full amount of the fee would not necessarily be levied at all times. The amount was discretionary. A reasonable Principal after considering the circumstances of the case, might impose a lesser fine.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan moved an amendment omitting the words "not exceeding Rs. 5" and substituting therefor the words "of rupee one."

Mr. R. P. Pranjpye seconded the amendment.

Other speakers followed.

Mr. Mirza's amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

ALTERNATIVE MATHEMATICAL GROUPS.

The Senate then considered the desirability of so amending Regulation 57 in Arts as to permit candidates who have passed the M.A. Examination in one of the alternative Mathematical Groups to appear on a subsequent occasion in the other Group.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye moved that the following sentence be substituted for the last sentence of Regulation 57 in Arts: "On the same conditions a candidate who has already passed in one Branch of the Examination may appear on a subsequent occasion in a different Branch: provided, however, that a candidate who has passed in one of the alternative Groups of Branch IV (Mathematics) may similarly appear in the other Group."

Mr. K. S. Aiyar seconded the motion, which was carried.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Dr. H. H. Mann moved that the revised regulations in Agriculture be adopted and that they should first apply, so far as the First Examination in Agriculture is concerned, to the Examination to be held in March 1910, so far as the Second Examination in Agriculture is concerned, to that held in March 1911, and, so far as the Examination for the Degree of B. Ag. is concerned, to that held in March 1912.

Rev. Father Seither seconded the motion.

Dr. Mann said that seeing that the present was the second revision of the regulations for examinations in Agriculture which had been made in little more than two years, a few words at least in explanation were due to the Senate on this occasion. When, in 1907, the character of the agricultural examinations was last considered by the Senate very large changes were introduced. While the degree granted previously had been that of Licentiate in Agriculture, the status of an agricultural graduate was now changed to that of Bachelor. To justify this increase of status it was felt that the course ought to be more severe. As a result considerable additions were made to the course. The course then adopted was, however, ill-arranged. It was not that on the whole there was too much to do, but while the first year's course was hopelessly overloaded, the last year's work was comparatively easy. The result was that the students became hopeless, and the knowledge they obtained could not but be both superficial and crammed. This was so obvious in the papers submitted in the University examination last March, that the examiners, as a body, passed a resolution urging that something should be done to get rid of the overloading of the first year's course. The Syndicate appointed a committee to consider what changes should be made. The Resolution he moved that day was the result of the deliberations of that committee, the course they proposed having the approval of the Syndicate. Dr. Mann then enumerated the principal changes introduced, and said that the present Curriculum was almost unworkable.

Dr. Mann than said that he accepted the majority of the amendments proposed by Dr. Arthur Powell.

The Senate granted permission for him to do so.

Dr. Mann's motion was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Viega the Senate adjourned to November 5th.

THE EANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Arcadians."

It comes somewhat as a surprise to imagine that a play has been short and yet to find that the curtain was rung down at ten minutes past one. That is what happened—to be exact—this morning. The play was "The Arcadians" and a more delightful piece of nonsense could not be imagined. It may well be described as a pot-pourri of all the best parts of the best musical comedies with a very strong spice of comic opera thrown in. The first act was pure comic opera, and if the Strephon of the piece was hardly like a fairy, "Down to the waist," still there were many things to carry one's mind back to old days at the Savoy. The play opens in Arcadia, which is in that sunny spot within the charmed circle of the North Pole, the existence of which has been reported by neither Commander Peary nor Dr. Cook. Here is welcomed with joy Father Time and here also with some misapprehension Mr. Smith of the celebrated firm of caterers; how lies are unknown in Arcadia and Mr. Smith "comes from London," so to cut the story short he is dropped down a well when he gains truth—and loses his trowsers. In fact, he becomes nearly,but not quite,an Arcadian and with two lady members of that happy land returns to convert London. His first exploit is to win a race to the delight of Jock Meadowe and Eileen Cavanagh and his next to act as managing missionary of "Arcadia in London" lately "Smith's White Elephant." Into all of which is woven love and wit galore. Since the play ended so late (by the clock) little more can be said, but the play will be given again this evening. Last night there was a somewhat poor house. If every seat is not taken to-night Bombay will have missed a treat even greater than the "Merry Widow." Amongst the players were one or two who have had no chance before and some new comers. Miss Connie Leon is a most charming daughter of the Green Isle and happiness itself in the part of what she is in life and next, if not equal, with her is Miss Habe Kneller whose singing was the most delightful feature of the evening. If there was nothing else in the play, and there is not a dull second, her singing of the "Pipes of Pan" would merit a full house. Then of course Mr. Cole is back again as cheery as ever and Mr. Frith took the part of Peter Doody, a jockey, and gave a rendering which was inimitable. Whatever else may be missed, and the week's programme is a very excellent one, the second performance of the play should be seen, for it can only be described by one word, superb. We hope, however, that it will be both played to a full house and not detract from the later evenings of the week, for "Our Miss Gibs" has a splendid reputation and Friday's performance will be devoted to a benefit for the J. J. Hospital.

A LEAGUE of boy scouts, on the lines drawn up by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has been organised at Toronto.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Inter-Communication in the Field.

THE VALUE OF THE CYCLIST.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

THE present decade has been very fruitful as regards those applied sciences which tend to facilitate communication, and all the more important improvements of the past few years have had a distinct value when applied to matters military. In the past, other decades have given us means of improving communications—railways, telegraphs and telephones, flag-wagging, and the bicycle, but never before have we had such a remarkable sequence of improvements with a real and potent military value. In recent years we have added wireless telegraphy, reliable motor-vehicles, and dirigible balloons to our means of communication, not to mention heavier-than-air machines, which have not yet arrived at that state of reliability which is essential for military purposes. Yet, with all these means ready to our hands, our intelligence service in the field is not what it ought to be; the fault lies rather in lack of organisation than in lack of means. Let us suppose that Territorial Division takes the field complete in all details; it finds itself at the last moment compelled to organise a service for obtaining and transmitting intelligence. Probably the officer selected to make all the necessary arrangements is a junior, whose only qualification for the duty he undertakes is that he himself is a proficient signaller. Because for many years signalling was the only means of communication, we continue somewhat illogically to leave our communications in the hands of a signalling officer.

Partially-trained men do not move as quickly as those who are highly trained, therefore it is all-important that they should have as much start as possible; these start can only be procured by earlier arrival of intelligence and information. On the face of it it would appear absurd, therefore, to entrust this all-important duty to the first-met subaltern or captaid who happens to have mastered the Morse code. What we want—what we shall, and must, have sooner or later—is a Divisional Intelligence Corps, commanded by a major at least, who should naturally be a member of the Divisional Staff. When the Division takes the field, the officer commanding the Divisional Telegraph Company, would be directly under the orders of this Intelligence Officer. It is essential, therefore, that the latter should have a knowledge of field telegraph work, so that he may justly appreciate the difficulties the telegraph company have to contend with. If Army troops are working in conjunction with the Division, balloon, wireless, cable, and air-line units should also take their orders from the Intelligence Officer, who must have a knowledge of the work that each can be expected to accomplish, so that the best results may be obtained from these various services. Next, it is important that all the signallers should be kept in touch with this officer, in order that no overlapping takes place, and that signallers are available for Divisional Staff work when required. The Divisional Signalling Officer (and also the three brigade signalling officers) would, therefore, also be under the orders of the Intelligence Officer. In order to complete the establishment of the Intelligence Corps, so far as transmitting information is concerned, it will be necessary to add at least twelve mounted and twelve cyclist orderlies. When Army troops are not available this number of orderlies will require to be increased at least twofold.

VALUE OF THE CYCLIST.

Now, the next question that arises is, how is a Division in the field to acquire information? It is sufficiently obvious that, so far as Territorial Divisions are concerned, the staff cannot hope to depend entirely on information collected by the scouts of individual units, nor can the Divisional cavalry be relied upon for this purpose—theoretically, at least, they are required for other duties. For operations in a close country like England there can be no doubt whatever that, for obtaining information at a distance—thus getting long warning of an enemy's presence—no means is so thoroughly satisfactory as the cycle, pedal as well as motor driven, but the rider must be first of all a highly-trained scout, and only consider his cycle as a means of rapid conveyance. He must have no nonsensical idea of wasting his time in fighting, in seizing bridges etc.; he would have but one duty—to acquire information and bring it back to headquarters as soon as possible; for this reason he should only be armed with a revolver, and this more to give him confidence than because he is likely to find occasion to use it. These cyclists should be formed into intelligence patrols, each consisting of six cyclists and two motor-cyclists. The patrol would move out to the vicinity it was desired to investigate, and there establish some secret temporary base. Between this base and headquarters the motor-cyclists would ply, whilst the pedal-cyclists would scout the neighbourhood and bring in their reports as occasion offered to the temporary base. In cases of great urgency it has been found that excellent results can be speedily obtained by detailing a motor-cyclist to tow a pedal-cyclist until they reach the danger zone; then the motorist lays up, concealed somewhere, whilst the cyclist sets forth to scout, and, having obtained his information, gives it to the motorist to take back to camp whilst he himself remains in observation. Generally speaking, if these patrols know their work well, more especially if they are directed by a capable officer or N.C.O., four of them should be sufficient to provide all the intelligence a Divisional General could possibly wish for ,and infinitely more than he can hope to obtain under the existing arrangements.

Should the Intelligence Corps suggested ever come into being, its existence would be an excellent argument in favour of taking away at least half of the signallers from their units and enrolling them in the new organisation. The Intelligence Corps as above depicted would then have an establishment somewhat as below:

One major commanding, one captain preferably with knowledge of foreign languages), second in command.

(a) Patrol Section (four patrols): One lieutenant, one second-lieutenant, two sergeants, twenty-four cyclists, eight motor-cyclists.

(b) Signallers' Section: One captain (division signalling officer), three lieutenants (brigade signalling officers), one colour-sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, 180 signallers.

(c) Communication Section: One lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, twenty-one mounted orderlies one sergeant, one corporal, twenty-two cyclist orderlies (two of whom should be motor-cyclists).

(d) Attached Units: Divisional Telegraph Company, Air-line Company, Cable Company, Wireless and Balloon Companies, or detachments.

In war-time we shall have to improvise some such organisation. Why, oh! why, should we not organise it and train the men whilst there is yet time and peace? They will obviously need the very best training we can give them.

THE NEW CYCLE GRANT.

Some while back in these columns the grievances of the newly raised cyclist batta-

tions were discussed ; it is pleasing to reflect that some of these grievances have now been removed. Of the many causes of complaint perhaps none was felt so keenly as the inadequacy of the cycle grant allowed for the hire of cycles during annual training and at other periods throughout the year. Thoroughly to understand the position it will be necessary to look back into the old Volunteer days. It was during the military boom which existed whilst the South African War was in progress, that the first great impetus was given to military cycling ; up to that time the cycle had but few military advocates, and the whole British Army could only boast of one cyclist battalion (three companies strong) and about 100 cyclist sections attached to infantry battalions of the Volunteer force. Suddenly by a stroke of a pen in Pall-Mall, these sections were transformed into companies, and in 1902 we find the Volunteer Force boasting about 100 cyclist companies, some fifty cyclist sections as well as the cyclist battalion—numbering in all about 8,000 men. Each man provided his own bicycle and a cycle grant of £1 per annum was made, whether he attended annual camp or not.

After one of the numerous experiments made with provisional battalions of these cyclists, the general officer strongly urged that this grant might be increased to £2 per annum, but the suggestion never came into force, although the justice of the claim was witnessed by many pigeon-holes at the War Office. When the great change to the Territorial Army was effected, cyclist companies were disbanded, and ten battalions of cyclists, each with an establishment of 525 officers and men, sprang into existence. But the cycle grant question did not receive attention. Those wise men who framed the Territorial regulations and financial provisions knew nothing about cyclists or cycles, and they did not consider it at all necessary to consult anybody who did. On purely circumstantial evidence, they argued that if a pound a year was sufficient for the Volunteer cyclist (which, by the way, no cyclist Volunteer had ever admitted), then a similar sum per annum should be sufficient for the Territorial cyclist. They forgot (or perhaps affected to forget) that for this amount the Volunteer need not necessarily perform one single hour's work on his bicycle nor attend the annual training even for six days. They forgot this point so long as it was convenient for them to do so, but they remembered it the moment they saw that financial economy might be effected by its remembrance They argued that a pound a year was the maximum a cyclist could claim—they hoped they might induce him to earn less. He was allowed—the word "urged" is not appropriate —to attend camp for fifteen days. A simple sum of division did the rest ! Fifteen days into 20 shillings gives a result of 1s. 4d. a day—so this was the munificent sum doled out to cyclists whilst in camp at annual training for the hire of machines—at all other times the men received nothing. Nobody who had ever tried to hire a bicycle, nor anybody who had seen how cycles were treated on manœuvres, even pretended that this was an adequate price to pay. After sixteen months of operation the grant had been altered. In future the men of cyclist battalions will draw grants as follows :—

For a period of (not less than) eight days in camp... ... ... £1
For each additional day in camp ... 1s 6d
For each day when employed on special duty for staff rides, etc., by special order of G.O.C.-in-Chief 1s 6d

The men of the cyclist sections formed in Territorial Infantry Battalions (a maximum of fifteen men per battalion) do not draw any cycle grant. Half a loaf is better than no bread, but each efficient cyclist should in addition be allowed an extra grant not exceeding 10s. a year for those occasions when he uses his cycle for military work. Inquiry amongst the cyclist battalions show that quite apart from annual camp, the average cyclist rides at least 500 miles a year in performing his military duties. Surely 10s. would not be an exorbitant price to pay—it works out at a trifle less than a farthing a mile. Everything, however, comes to those who know how to wait—and how to ask ! The cyclists have given proof that they know well how to perform both these tasks ; they have also got justice and logical commonsense on their side, so doubtless in another sixteen months or so we may look for yet further amendment to the cycle grant. It is also to be hoped that ere long the pigeon-hole which is replete with motor-cycle documents will be dusted out, and that some day we can confidently look forward to some definite regulations as to the employment and grants for this invaluable adjunct to a modern Army.

MILITARY INTLLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Colonels Fox and Cadell, R. F. A. The latter officer joins the 10th Brigade.

Colonel Skinner, Assistant-Adjutant General has four months' leave outside India.

Captain Johnson, 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 30th Battery, Karachi, vice Captain Edwards, transferred to 85th Battery, St. Thomas' Mount.

Lieutenant A. E. Powell, R. E., is posted to the Aden Brigade from leave.

Major G. P. Campbell, R. E., is transferred from the 9th (Secunderabad) to the 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Captain M. B. H. O'Donnel R. E. Inspector of Submarine Defences, is appointed to the Military Works Services and posted to the Quetta Division.

Lieutenant Wilson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

THE GOALUNDO CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A Goalundo telegram, dated yesterday, says that there has been a considerable loss of life and a large number of bodies are being washed up in various places down the river.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A KITE.

While some boys were flying kites on the Maidan, at Bombay one kite broke away and was caught by a boy named Bhana Chima, aged about 13. He began to run off with it and was pursued by another Hindu boy, aged about 15. The latter caught Bhana and they began to quarrel over the kite. The boy, whose name is not yet known, struck Bhana two or three blows with his fist on the ribs and the stomach, and snatching the kite from Bhana's hands, ran off with it. Bhana lay on the ground and died before he could be got to the hospital. An inquest was held yesterday morning, when a verdict of death from a rupture of the spleen was recorded.

It is noted with interest that the Canadian Government Navy Bill, which will be placed before the Dominion Parliament when it opens next month, provides for twelve warships, most of which are to be placed in Atlantic waters. It is said that Canada will appropriate four millions for this purpose.

BASSEIN MURDER CASE.

Sensational Statements of Accused.

BLOOD-PRINTS IN THE KITCHEN.

On Monday, at Thana, Mr. J. S. Murphey, I.C.S. Joint Sessions Judge, and a jury resumed the hearing in the case in which the Rev. J. B. Fernandez, Bernardine Bening Leao and Kondia Goma stood charged with the murder of the Rev. Olympio D'Souza, Vicar-Vara of Bassein.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, and Mr. Esperance, Pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Pathare, Pleader, was for the second, and Mr. Vaidya, Pleader, for the third accused.

The recording of evidence was concluded on Friday evening when Mr. Pradhan submitted a confessional statement made by the third accused before the Third Class Magistrate, Bassein, on the 21st August, as evidence against him, as the statement was admitted by the Committing Magistrate. Mr. Pradhan submitted that it was voluntarily made, and was admitted to be true before the Committing Magistrate.

Mr. Welinkar contended that the statement was inadmissible, inasmuch as the accused had made it in the hope of being pardoned. When the accused was asked by the Magistrate what he had to say, he replied, "I will disclose an offence committed. I will not commit such an offence again. For once the Government should forgive me." It was, Mr. Welinkar argued, a pious hope for mercy on the strength of a confession. He hoped to be forgiven and somebody must have told him that he would be forgiven if he made a confession. The second and the third accused were kept separately from the first accused and were both sent together to the Magistrate.

Mr. Vaidya supported Mr. Welinkar.

Mr. Pradhan replying observed that no inducement or promise was held out to the accused. The man himself entertained a hope of being pardoned, either rightly or wrongly. If the Magistrate or the police had given the promise, then only the confession would have been inadmissible.

His Honour held that the statement was admissible and took a note of Mr. Welinkar's objection.

CONFESSION OF THE THIRD ACCUSED.

The confession of the third accused was then read in Court. It was in Marathi. In this the accused stated : "The younger priest, Father Fernandez, some nine or ten days back, proposed to me and Bernardine while we were together twice or thrice that we should all kill the deceased Father Olympio, Bernardine replied "Alright, we shall kill him some day." At first I replied twice that I would not lay my hands on the deceased. Subsequently, on the evening of the death of the deceased. Bernardine, the butler, told me, "To-day, Fernandez and I have finally resolved to kill Olympio. Come you, have not to fear any consequences whatsoever they may be. If necessary I shall be hanged." Consequently I consented to conspire with them and went to the school. Thereafter at seven o'clock I brought a quarter of a seer of "bevda" (liquor) for Fernandez as usual. I used to buy one or two quarters of a seer for Fernandez from Bapu Paliwala of Papdi. On taking the "bevda" to Fernandez I engaged in conversation with Bernardine in the Church as usual without any formal purpose. In the meantime the two Fathers took their seats for supper and we immediately stopped the conversation and Bernardine began to serve the food to the two Fathers, and both dined and each one repaired to his sleeping room.

Immediately the deceased Father returned to drink water. On seeing me the deceased Father asked Bernardine who was there. Bernardine replied, it was Kondia. At this Olympio, the old Father, taking a bamboo stick came running upon me and dealt a blow on my left hand. I was trying to escape, but the deceased held me fast and gave me a blow with the stick which fell between my ear and my eye. I managed to avoid the full force of it. I became a little afraid and then called out to Bernardine. "Run and come to my help." Accordingly he came running to me and I held the deceased fast. Bernardine dealt one blow with a bamboo stick on the neck of the deceased. Upon which the deceased fell. Then I beat him with a piece of wood twice or thrice on his back and Bernardine also gave him blows with a stick. Then the deceased appeared to have become silent. Thereupon I threw the piece of wood from my hand and I fled. I do not know what happened thereafter. The deceased twice requested Bernardine not to beat him saying, "Bernardine do not beat me," but we did not mind it. Fernandez (the first accused) must have been awake and have known these facts. For it was all his plot, but he did not come there at all whilst the deceased was being beaten. Then I went to the cart of Mucanji. But as I had not beaten any person before I was much tormented and frightened. I then went to the school and lay down there but got no sleep. The police came there in the morning and after searching the place took me in custody."

STATEMENT OF FATHER FERNANDEZ.

The first accused, Rev. Fernandez, was then called near the Bench and was examined by the Court.

Q.—Were you in the parochial house on the night of the 19th August ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last see Olympio alive ?

A.—At supper time.

Q.—What did you do after that ?

A.—I went into my room, shut the door and went to bed.

Q—Where did the deceased go?

A—I don't know.

The accused then submitted the following written statement:—

I, Rev. John Braz Fernandez, say as follows: I know nothing as to how the deceased came to be killed. The first information I received of the murder of the deceased was from Paulo Rodrigues. When he began to ring the bell, I ran up to him and asked him why he was ringing the bell. He stopped ringing and told me that the Rev. Vicar Father Olympio had been murdered. I was astounded. Paulo continued ringing for some time. He and I then went near the school. I felt the body of the deceased, it was cold. There was blood over his mouth. I at once ordered that Kondia should be sent to the Fouzdar. It looked as if it was going to rain and I asked the people to help me to lift the body and bring it into the Church. Somebody said we should wait until the Fouzdar came. So I ordered the dining table oil-cloth to be put on the body of the deceased to protect it from the rain. I then began to write telegrams and letters to different priests to arrange for the funeral. Somebody took objection to my writing "Foi morto" and asked me to write "Foi matado." I told him "Foi morto" is correct ; it means was murdered. He persisted in his request and I lost my temper with him. Seeing a crowd was gathering, I ordered benches and boxes to be put on the terrace, etc., where the blood-stains were, so that they might be preserved. The Fouzdar then came. I went to him and then returned to my room.

The piece of cloth marked No. 25 is mine, and the blood-stains upon it are my own. People were going in and out of my room before the Police came and turned them off. I do not know how that piece of cloth came to be on my cot. The pair of trousers No. 13 was mine, but I had given them to accused No. 2. The footprint in my room is not mine and I don't know how they came there. The Police took my foot measurement there and then and were satisfied that the foot-print was not mine.

I am a sound sleeper and sleep in a few minutes after getting into bed. I sleep soundly throughout the night. I did not hear any noise of a row in the kitchen or anywhere else. I had closed the door of my room and window as usual before retiring to bed on the night of the 19th August last. That night the decesed and I took supper together and then we retired.

It is not true that the deceased and I were on bad terms. We were daily having our meals together, we went out for visits and walks together now and again. Last year the deceased and I went out shooting together and we had arranged to go out on the very day of the occurrence for a shoot, but could not do so owing to the tonga-man having disappointed us. When the deceased was in Goa last year he had inadvertently left all his Government Promissory notes and other papers in his room. The deceased telegraphed to me to take charge of the same and keep them and I did so. I refer to his letter written to me from Goa to show on what terms we were. This letter is among the papers seized by the Police from my room. The story told by the witness Felis Antone Pereira is absolutely false and invented by him. I deny that I made any remark about the girls or that I stretched my hand as if to pick up a stick or threatened to hit the deceased on his head. The Mistress of the School Ellen came to see me in respect of matters appertaining to the school. She never stayed in my room after sunset. She is a respectable lady and I emphatically repudiate the insinuation made against me in respect of her.

The witness Thomas Baptista removed his daughter from the school, because she would not make any progress and was about twelve years old. That witness's daughter Felicia continued to remain in my school and she is still there. She too is now eleven or twelve years old. It is not true that I prevented this witness from oiling the gun or body of the deceased or that there were any words between me and the deceased in respect of the same.

The story about a quarrel with deceased related by some of the witnesses for the prosecution is quite untrue. I had never any quarrel with the deceased. The deceased and I spoke in Portuguese and English but never in Marathi.

My step-mother did not on any occasion sleep in my room nor did the deceased even speak to me in respect of her. It is not true that I returned home late at night or that I was reprimanded by deceased about staying at night.

THE SECOND ACCUSED,

on being questioned by the Court as to how he accounted for stains of blood on his clothes, said his pleader would explain it. Mr. Pathare then submitted a written statement in Marathi on behalf of the second accused in which he stated that he was like a son to the deceased. He used to give him money and had never quarrelled with the deceased. On the night of the 19th August after supper he went to take his bath as usual. When he returned to the kitchen he saw Kondia there and deceased lying with his head broken. On being questioned Kondia said that the deceased came to drink water and began to beat him. He (Kondia) assaulted him with a stick. On seeing deceased dead he (deponent) got frightened. He and Kondia lifted up the body and left it outside. While doing so and on account of the water used in rubbing the floor his feet were besmeared with blood. The blood stains on his pair of pantaloons were also due to that. That garment originally belonged to the first accused who had given it to him some time ago.

The third accused in his statement retracted the confession he had made before the Magistrate and said he had made that confession because he was assaulted and threatened by the police, and was told that if he would implicate the junior padree he (deponent) would escape. The evidence given by the two Kolis against him was false. The deceased was a good-natured man and was very good to him. The deceased used to give him his old clothes, and the coat he had on his person was also given to him by the deceased.

Mr. Velinker, Mr. Pathare and Mr. Vaidya declined to call evidence for the defence.

MR. PRADHAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Pradhan then addressed the Court. He said the question the jury had first to consider was whether the death of the deceased was accidental, suicidal or homicidal. On this point they had the evidence of the doctor, the police and the "punch." There was not the slighest doubt that his death was homicidal. The next question, therefore, was who had committed the murder ? He would show that the deceased was murdered in the kitchen and not outside where the body was found.

The second accused had admitted in his written statement, and there was the confession of the accused to show that the offence was committed in the kitchen. Then there were the blood foot-marks in the kitchen, and the floor of the kitchen was covered with ashes. There was no doubt, he said, that the deceased was murdered in the kitchen. Who could have murdered him was the next question. None of the accused had stated that there was a stranger in the parochial house on that particular night. No dacoity or robbery was committed. This was an act of revenge only. It had been amply clear from the marks on the body of the accused. His submission was that the act had been committed by more than one man. They could infer that the body had been uplifted and carried to the spot where it was found. The body must have been uplifted by two persons only, for had there been a third man, there would have been no trail of blood on the road. As the accused wanted to show that the deceased was killed by somebody on the road while returning from a visit, they left the corpse outside, put on the cossack and buttoned it. But there were blood marks in the kitchen and the trail on the road. Not one but two pairs of trousers, both stained with blood, were found, one from the kitchen belonging to the second accused ; the other pair of trousers found concealed in a bier under some weeds belonged to the first accused and the statement by the second accused that it was given to him by the first accused was evidently made with the object of saving the neck of the first accused. It was proved that the deceased was killed in the kitchen. The room of the first accused was only fifteen to twenty yards from the kitchen and it was strange that he knew nothing of the violent struggle that must have ensued before the deceased died. Explaining the motive each of the accused had for killing the deceased, Mr. Pradhan said that if the first accused put benches and protected the trail marks that was only to assume innocence in the presence of five hundred people who had collected there. That proved his villainy the greater. He could not have dared to destroy the marks in the presence of so many people. Murderers were generally afraid of meeting the gaze of their victims and he put the oil cloth on the body, because he could not look at the body of his victim.

The learned Pleader then tried to show that the blood foot-print noticed in the room of the first accused was his. Referring to the confession, he observed that it was the first accused who had hatched the conspiracy for murder. If they believed the confession, the third accused ran away leaving the second accused alone in the kitchen, assisted by a third person in dragging the body, and that third person must be the first accused. With that they had to take into consideration the blood-stained trouser and bed-sheet. The circumstantial evidence was very strong and it fully corroborated the confession.

In conclusion, he said that he had placed before them all the important points and had given his explanations about the points raised by the defence. There could be no eye-witnesses but there was no reason to suppose that the accused were not guilty. If there were any reasonable doubts, they should give the accused the benefit of the doubt ; but the doubts must be reasonable and not idle. He asked the jury to hear very carefully the defence of the first accused who was defended by one of the most eminent counsel of the criminal courts of Bombay.

MR. WELINKAR'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Welinkar next addressed the jury on behalf of his client. He at first thanked the learned Pleader for the compliment he had paid him. He then thanked the jury for the patience that they had shown during the trial. It was a matter of congratulation for him that they had paid so keen and so patient an attention to the evidence in the case. They (the jury) were face to face with one of the most sacred and responsible duties of a citizen, and they were to say whether the three unfortunate men before the Court were guilty and in discharging that duty they should disabuse all external bias or prejudice.

He then dwelt at some length on law, and said that they could not convict a man on suspicion, conjecture or surmise. They must be satisfied at first that there was nothing to deter them from bringing a verdict of guilty before they did so. He then invited the jury to approach the evidence from his stand-point.

He said they could put the evidence in five different classes. The first class of evidence was that the deceased and the first accused had been on hostile terms. The second was the evidence of the finding of certain blood-stained clothes, some sticks and marks on his (the first accused's) person. The third class was the evidence of the conduct of the first accused after the alleged offence was committed. The fourth was the confessions and statements of Nos. 2 and 3 and the last was the general probabilities.

Coming to the first class, he said that ill-feeling was one thing and motive was another. Ill-feeling might furnish a motive but it did not follow that they were one and the same thing. The prosecution had made strong efforts to show that the deceased and accused were on bad terms. They felt they must put forward a strong motive to convince the jury that a priest would go to commit a murder or assist his servant to do so. He then dwelt at length on the evidence of Manuel Thomas Rebello, the fabriquero of the Papdi church. He said that it was ridiculous to say that because a superior used angry words to his inferior, it did not mean that the inferior had a motive in killing his superior. He did not hesitate in saying that the evidence of angry words was an afterthought. Certain statements, he said, were admitted into the lower court and that induced the prosecution to introduce that story. He then proceeded to comment on the evidence of the music master. He said that this witness did not prove hostility. He could not be induced by the police to make a damning statement as he had already committed himself before the Committing Magistrate. He said that that witness had rather proved his case.

The learned Counsel then came to the evidence of Felix Pereira and observed that he was utterly an untrustworthy witness. He said that it would be an insult even to a man of the meanest intellect if this witness asked him to believe his story.

The learned Counsel then addressed the jury at length on the evidence of other witnesses. He said that evidence of that kind was not enough to prove enmity between the first accused and the deceased. He asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the idea of bringing in the evidence of angry words was an after-thought.

The learned Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

PRACTICAL.

"I would give the world to call you mine," he said ardently.

"No, Harold," she answered kindly but coldly ; "you may think you would, but you wouldn't, You couldn't buy the world on thirty shillings a week.

HE WAS MARRIED.

Bobby—"Pa, what do they call a man who has two wives ?"

Pa—"A bigamist, Bobby."

Bobby—"Pa, suppose he has more than two wives ; what is he then ?"

Pa—"A hopeless idiot ! Now, don't bother me with any more questions."

STILL THE SAME.

"That's a nasty cut you've got over the eye, old man. How did it happen ?"

"The wife and I had a few words this morning, that's all."

"But she used to be such a shy girl before you were married."

"So she is now ; she's always shying, and she's good shot, too !"

IN WIDOW'S WEEDS.

"Yes, brethren", said the clergyman who was preaching the funeral sermon, "our deceased brother was cut down in a single night—torn from the arms of his loving wife, who is thus left a widow at the age of 28 years."

"Twenty-six, if you please," sobbed the window in the front pew as she emerged for an instant from her handkerchief.

WHILE THE IRON WAS HOT.

Little Ralph, an only child of four, had been permitted to stay up one evening when his parents had company. At the table he made a quaint remark at which all the guests laughed. He instantly saw that he had made a hit, and, with commendable enterprise, sought to follow it up.

"Dad," he shouted, "what was that other smart thing I said yesterday ?"

SHEER SPITE.

Mrs. McCall—"I do wish I could get a good maid."

Mrs. Vandine—"You might interview mine. I think she'd be delighted to go to you."

"Mrs. McCall—"But why don't you keep her ?"

Mrs. Vandine—"Oh, she won't stay. She says she wants a place where she will not have so many dresses and hats to take care of."

NO STONE UNTURNED.

A countryman, who went to London lost his gold watch. He trotted off to Scotland-Yard and told them about his trouble. With their usual politeness they informed him that they would leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to find his watch.

A few days later he went through some of the leading thoroughfares, and saw street after street turned up, and was told that a few miles were in the same condition.

He ran off to Scotland Yard, and said :—

"I didn't think I was giving you all that trouble. If you don't find the watch by Saturday you needn't pull up any more of the road."

FISH AND CHIPS.

He was a nice, benevolent-looking old gentleman, beaming with kindness and good nature. And he was beautifully dressed.

He got into the train and sat down on a newspaper that lay on a vacant seat. Of course no one would want the paper—oh, dear, no !

Presently he noticed that a little girl sitting next to him showed evident signs of distress. Thinking that he had sat on her paper, he immediately pulled it from under him saying :—

"There, may little girl is this yours ?"

She took it, but did not seem quite satisfied. Still, she said nothing till the train stopped and she rose to go ; and then, after hesitating for a moment, said in a plaintive voice :—

"Now, sir, if you please, can I have my fried fish too ? It was in the paper when you sat on it."

HIS FOOT IN IT.

A Liverpool magnate recently gave a large dinner party to celebrate the engagement of his daughter, who, it must be confessed, was no longer young.

At dessert a bottle of Chambertin ceremoniously reclining in a basket was brought in. "My dear friends," said the host, "I commend this wine to your notice ; it dates from my daughter's birth."

The gentleman to whom the daughter had become engaged raised his glass to his lips. "What excellent wine !" he exclaimed. "What an aroma ! It must be very old." The engagement was terminated that evening.

AT THE SEASIDE.

The stingy lodger seemed much irritated whilst the landlady laid the cloth for tea. As soon as the meal was prepared and she left the room he took up the sugar basin and emptied the contends on the table. He then began to count the lumps carefully and, not being satisfied with the first check, went over the number again.

When the landlady majestically sailed into the room with the hot water the lodger pulled himself erect, and, addressing her, dramatically explained :—

"Madam, when I purchased this pound of sugar I numbered the lumps. A careful survey of the basin reveals to me that lumps '21,' '33' and '39,' are missing."

IN TRAINING.

"No," said the beautiful girl in lavender grey, "I'm afraid I cannot come with you."

"But why ?" said the damsel with the blue eyes. "It will be awfully jolly. A first-rate dinner and then a theatre. Oh, do come."

"No," sighed the lavender grey, "it cannot be done. To tell the truth I'm not allowed to eat much just now, and that dinner would be too tempting."

"Doctor's orders ?" queried blue eyes.

"No; lawyers. My breach of promise case comes off next week, you know, and I've got to train down to show the ravages of a blighted affection."

THE MOMENT OF HIS LIFE.

She cuddled close up to him, for it was only the seventh anniversary of their marriage.

"Archie dearest," she whispered, "what was the happiest moment of your life ?"

"Ah," he replied, "how well I remember it ! I can never forget—not even if I rival Methuselah in age ! It will always stand out as plainly as it does tonight.

She sighed and nestled closer.

"And when was it, Archie, love ?" she pressed.

"Have you not guessed ?" he answered. "It was when you came to me last month and told me your mother would not be able to spend her usual four months' holiday with us this year."

And they lived unhappily ever after.

NOT SURPRISED.

Si Perkins had never been surprised in all his life. When it snowed he allowed he'd sorter felt it in the air for some time ; when Judge Abbott's barn burned, Si thought it was about time ; and when the Town Hall was struck by lightning he merely shrugged his shoulders and said he'd told 'em that them lightnin' rods wasn't any account when they were first talkin' of puttin' em up. Mrs. Perkins had just about given up all hope of ever exciting her husband's wonder, when a friend told her of a marvellous conjurer who was showing at a variety theatre in Boston. She took Si,

When the conjurer called for a volunteer from the audience Mrs. Perkins urged her husband to go upon the stage. He did. She watched expectantly as the "professor" extracted a five-dollar gold piece from Si's ear, passed a watch through his back, and extracted yards and yards of ticket tape from his shoes. Si looked bored. Finally the conjurer began to coax at Si's beard and, to the amazement of the spectators, out hopped three little white rabbits.

"Wal," said Mrs. Perkins triumphantly when Si resumed his seat, "I guess that surprisel ye some didn't it ?"

Si seemed almost surprised that she should think so. "Why, no," he finally drawled. "I didn't like to say nuthin' about it, but I've been sorter suspectin' that them rabbits was thar for some time."

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

BENGAL MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The Mahomedan Provincial Educational Conference held its first sitting to-day at Burdwan in the local Town Hall. With the arrival of guests and delegates from early morning the place looked quite gay and busy. The Chairman of the Reception Committee opened the proceedings with a short speech, welcoming the delegates who had come from far and near to co-operate with the Central Committee in the cause of education. He regretted that more comfortable arrangement for the delegates could not be made who, he hoped would, show all possible indulgence to the Reception Committee for the shortcoming of their arrangements. He said he would not touch on any resolution that was on the agenda as the discussion of subjects had been entrusted to capable men. He said he was glad that over 350 delegates had come to attend the Conference and he was more grateful than ever that all parties in Bengal and the new Province had sunk minor differences in the discharge of a common duty on which rests the future destiny of the Mahomedan community.

Khan Bahadur Sujah Ali Beg then moved that Khan Bahadur Abdul Jubbar be elected President of the Conference. In doing this he thanked the local Reception Committee for holding at Burdwan the Conference whose chief objects were summed up in one word, viz : moral, intellectual and social regeneration of the Mahomedan community. He said that it cannot be denied that the Mahomedan community had sunk into a state of torpor and their decline had attracted the notice of all. He said that the present system of education was not sufficient for the needs of the present time nor is it in keeping with ancient traditions. The remedy lies, he said, in the establishment of an institution on the model of Aligarh College in a sanitarium town in Bengal where Mahomedan youths will receive the best teaching available. He invited the leaders of the Mahomedan community to associate and confer together to found an eastern residential Mahomedan College with hostels and the necessaries of student life.

Sujah Ali Beg also advocated female education, which, he said, must commence from infancy and impressed the need of the self-help and the self-reliance of mothers. Concluding he said, "It is the sacred duty of every Moslem to bring the scattered units together and to co-operate with one another in the work of regeneration and intellectual advancement of its society."

The Conference was attended by nearly 350 delegates and representatives of the Royal family of Oudh, and the Nawabs of Murshidabad and Dacca also attended. The first meeting of the Conference meets to-morrow when the President will deliver his address and other resolutions will be passed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto and party left on their autumn tour this morning and travelled down to Kalka by landau, the departure being private.

The Executive Council will remain here a few days longer to deal with references from Home relating to the Reform Scheme. The Council Reform Committee had a meeting on Saturday and discussed among other matters the future Budget procedure.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

DACCA, OCTOBER 25.

On Saturday night near the Kotwali, a woman was strangled to death by some unknown person, information to this effect reached Kotwali on the following day at 1 p.m. No arrest has been made. It is supposed to have been done by a disappointed lover as no property belonging to her was stolen.

INDO-TIBETAN TRADE.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The action of the Government of India in training trade regulations with the Eastern border, has given rise to much adverse comment in the Anglo-Indian press in Calcutta. The "Englishman" in a long leader this morning has reviewed the situation since the time of the war with Tibet. It says the Indian Government, driven by some malicious path, has committed a series of grave blunders in recent years. Among these blunders that committed with regard to Indo-Tibetan trade and relations will hold a notorious place. It negatived all the considerable good effected by the Tibetan expedition. It destroyed the rising hope of trade and development and seriously prejudiced British prestige. It has rendered practically impossible the perfecting of geographical knowledge and made vastly more difficult the task of strengthening the commercial and strategical position upon the Eastern border of the Empire. It is doubtful if it will ever be made public who was directly responsible for the orders forbidding British subjects entering Tibet.

DASARA AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 25.

This year's Dasara festival was most dull, the Bhonsala Raja neither formed in procession nor got out for Shimolanghan. A small mela assembled towards the direction of the Shimolanghan ground, but was dispersed just after sunset. This is mainly due to plague. Some observed Dasara on Sunday, while the majority observed it on Saturday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Pilibhit Station on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway to Shahjahanpur Station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a length of about 56 miles.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the extending and widening the up and down platform including the re-spacing of track to 15 feet 6 inches centres at the Charni Road and Mahaluxmi Stations of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for providing quarters for the Engineering subordinates at Temmilai Aryan Kara and Kuttara Kara stations on the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway.

The Railway Board have decided to call for tenders in India for the supply of the following numbers of wagons during the year 1910-11 for State Railways :—North-Western Railway, 100; Eastern Bengal State Railway, 200; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 200 ; total 800. The date or dates on which the tenders are to be called for have been left to the railway administrations to decide.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Colonels Fox and Cadell, Royal Field Artillery; the latter officer joins the 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Colonel Skinner, Assistant Adjutant-General, is granted 4 months' leave out of India.

Captain R. M. Johnson, 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Karachi, vice Captain Edwards, transferred to the 85th Battery, St. Thomas Mount.

Lieutenant A. E. Powell, R.E., is posted to the Aden Brigade, on return from leave.

Major G. P. Campbell, R.E., is transferred from the 9th (Secunderabad) to the 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Captain M. B. H. O'Donel R. E., Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences, is appointed to the Military Works Services and posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

Lieutenant N. M. Wilson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

CHIEF JUDGE, LOHORE, CONGRATULATED.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 25.

On Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, taking his seat to-day on the Chief Court bench after the vacation, Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister-at-Law, congratulated him on behalf of the Bar on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him. Sir Arthur replied suitably.

The Offices of the Bengal Government will close at Darjeeling by the end of this month and will re-open in Calcutta on 3rd November.

GRANTS FOR VOLUNTEER CAMPS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

Hitherto the Government annual grant of Rs.80,000 for volunteer camps and field days has been distributed by the Army Headquarters among Volunteer Corps. For the season 1908-09 the grants thus made to individual Corps ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3,000. It has now been decided to make allotments to divisions and to leave it to General Officers Commanding to distribute the money among such Corps as they select to hold camps. In this way the available funds will be better untilised instead of insufficient grants being made to Corps for a really instructive camp. The general idea underlying the new arrangement is that Crops will hold camps in rotation biennially or triennially as may be decided by the General Officer Commanding, the intervening year or years being occupied by forming at the expense of capitation funds smaller and, therefore, less expensive camps corresponding to squardon and double company training in the regular army. By these preliminary camps the Corps would be prepared to reap the full benefits derived from the larger camps when their turn for such comes round.

The following is the distribution for 1909-10: 3rd (Lahore) Division, Rs. 6,200 ; 4th (Quetta) Division Rs. 1,800 5th (Mhow) Division, Rs. 5,600; 6th (Poona) Division, Rs. 9,160; 7th (Meerut) Division, Rs. 2,840; 8th (Lucknow) Division, Rs. 26,051 ; 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Rs. 20,000; and Burma Division, Rs. 8,349 ; total Rs. 80,000.

It has been decided to continue the experiment of the tenant system of managing regimental institutions in British Corps in India for a further period of one year from 1st January 1910.

THE BELLPAT EARTHQUAKE.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 25.

The Manager, North-Western Railway, has received, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy a telegram conveying His Excellency's hearty sympathy with the sufferers of Bellpat earthquake in their sufferings and His Excellency's condolences with the relatives of the killed in their great loss.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The following telegram, dated Lahore, 23rd October, 1909, has been sent by the Manager, North-Western Railway, to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla :—

"The effects of the earthquake here are felt from Sibi to Jhalpat. The centre of the disturbance being at Bellpat where nearly all buildings are demolished. The damage to buildings has also occurred at all stations from Nuttal to Lindsay inclusive and to some gang-huts on the same length. Twelve people were killed outright at Bellpat including five not employed on the Railway, among the latter being the Extra Assistant Commissioner Jhalpat. Five men are injured, four of them seriously at the neighbouring gang hut. The total estimated cost of the damage is half a lakh of rupees. All bodies have been recovered and the injured sent to hospital. There has been no damage to the permanent way staff who are being accommodated in tents and mat huts and everything possible is being done for their comfort."

MAHOMEDANS AND REFORM.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

At last Saturday's meeting of the Muslim League the Hon'ble Mian Mahomed Shafi made a lengthy speech on Reform in which he severely criticised and repudiated Mr. Ali Imam's views.

STORM IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

SIMLA, OCTOBER 25.

The centre of the storm is now about one hundred and fifty miles to the north-west of Diamond Island. It is likely to continue moving to-day in some direction between north and north-west. The weather is disturbed to the west of Colombo at which port the sea is reported to be very rough this morning, while five inches of rain have fallen at Trivandrum and one and a half at Tinnevelly and rainfall has ceased in Kashmir.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

There is another cyclonic storm coming up the Bay rather rapidly, but it is not yet certain where it will strike the coast. To-day's weather report states it is now not far from the South-west of Akyab. From evidence available this morning it is believed it will cross the Bengal Coast within the next twenty-four hours. It may, however, curve to the East and cross between Akyab and Chittagong. Winds along the Coast are not yet high, but the signals hoisted this morning are those for cyclonic or suspicious weather.

WRONGFUL SALE OF BICYCLES.

POONA, OCTOBER 25.

Private Houldsworth of the Lincoln Regiment is charged by the police with criminal breach of trust in respect to two cycles obtained by him on hire and subsequently sold in Kirkee. Houldsworth pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Two persons, a man and a woman, have been arrested this morning by the Government Railway Police at the Howrah station. They were walking in a suspicious manner. A number of promissory note valued at Rs. 200 were found with them.

THE CYCLONE AT GOALUNDO.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

The passengers who weathered the Goalundo cyclone on board the "Ava," arrived at Sealdah yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The steamer was on the list of reported wrecks, but although the voyagers had an exceedingly bad time of it during the storm they suffered no casualties and the vessel reached her destination but with little damage. There were nine European passengers.

IMPROVEMENT OF BENGAL FISHERIES.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. B. Das, M.A., the first student, who was sent to Europe on deputation by the Government of Bengal, has returned to Calcutta. He has been constantly on tour all over Europe from Constantinople to Lands End and from Norway to the African Coast in search of information for the improvement of fisheries in Bengal.

DISTILLERY EXPERT FOR BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A new appointment of a Distillery Expert has been created and Mr. Kingdom who is coming from England is appointed to the post. He will take charge of distilling in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Government of Bengal is sending eight officers, including three members of the Provincial Civil Service, to attend a course of training in distillery in new school of distillery which will be opened in Madras on 1st November. This school will be under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari, Madras.

CHEATING HADJEES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

A remarkable case of cheating is brought to light in Calcutta. Several hundred pilgrims to Mecca arrived in the city and put up in a hotel at Chitpur. Five of these pilgrims received a visit from a co-religionist named Munshi Mia who recounted the perils of the journey to the sacred city and induced them to hand over their money to him. Thirty sovereigns ultimately changed hands. Munshi Mia has been arrested and sent up for trial.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25.

Monday evening:—Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 1-2 per cent. Government at Paper is at 94 9.

Shares.—Coal—Barakur (Ord.) is at 10 1-2; Baraboni, at 11 1-2; Equitable (Ord.), at 36 1-2; Kesoonda and Nyadee at 29; Raneegunge, at 16 1-4.

Jute.—Baranagore (Ord.), is at 62; Clive Mills (Ord.), at 53; Delta (Pref.), at 96 1-2; Kanknarah Co. (Ord.), at 134; Kammarhatty (Ord.), at 103.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WARDROBE SECRETS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Lady's maids, to judge from the special literature which was printed on their behalf some eighty or ninety years ago were serving women of genius. We may, says the "St. James's Badget" look for a great deal from a French maid-couturiere in these days in the matter of fit and cut, and may almost expect a maid companion to read Maeterlinck aloud, but the "Abigail" whom our great-grandmothers ordered about with scant ceremony must have been a lady of great talent. Mrs. Tilney, in the "Fairchild Family," looked down with profound contempt upon the plain and estimable Betty, who had performed much menial work before her master came into his fine property, and, in fact, inspired even her new mistress with miserable misgivings and inward awe. If they were in themselves fine silk-clad ladies in Mrs. Sherwood's days, who would have no more consented to wear merino and cashmere than they would to have peeled potatoes in an emergency, they knew the lore of the wardrobe and the toilet to their finger tips. All their mistresses' fine embroidered lawn tippets and lace lappets, cap ribbons, and combrics were washed and done up with their own hands. Little of the exquisitely fine broderie would have survived to this day if it had not been painstakingly washed and ironed at home by the maids, who devoted as many hours weekly to the doing up of their young mistresses' smart house caps as they did to their curtain veils of real lace.

LACE CLEANING.

Point lace, which was a favourite trimming in the first half of the century, was often cleaned simply with stale bread. The crumb was cut off nearly to the crust, and the lace, pinned on a board, was rubbed much as a schoolgirl cleans her drawings. If very soiled, pure Castile soap was used to clean it, a brush being dipped in worm water and rubbed on the soap, the latter being then worked with the hand into a lather and the brush used gently on both sides of the lace. The scarf or lappet was then rinsed in clear water in which alum had been dissolved, and finally painted on the wrong side with fine thin starch before being ironed on the same side when dry. To open out the points and picots of lace, a bodkin was used, or the lace was, if fine, dried and stretched on a frame, and the edges pulled out and secured with pins instead of using an iron.

POTATO-WATER AS AN ANTIDOTE TO GREASE STAINS.

In the care of silk gowns alone, a maid was expected to use all the many talents she had cultivated in cleaning and renovating. A bottle of potato-water was a necessity which was kept at hand as an antidote to grease stains. In making it, a maid grated the raw, peeled potatoes, worked them to a pulp in water crushing them with a fork, and finally passed the liquid through a coarse sieve into another bowl of water. The mixture was left to stand until the fine white particles had sunk to the bottom, when the clear liquid was poured off and bottled. Two fair-sized potatoes were used to every pint of water, but in employing the remedy, care had to be exercised so as to wash it out immediately, the danger lying in allowing the potato-water to dry into a fresh stain.

FRENCH CHALK AND LAVENDER WATER.

French chalk, made into a paste with lavender water, represented another good old remedy for grease-stained cambric or silk. The paste was made as thick as mustard, and spread over the mark, after which a piece of blotting-paper was laid on the top, and a hot iron passed rapidly over it. An alternative method of using the chalk consisted in laying the damaged portion of silk over a pan of boiling water, and spreading it with the dry powder. Both melted grease and chalk could be brushed off when dry. A faded cloth was often made to look as good as new by simple means, the lady's maid by no means considering the dry-cleaning and renovation of her mistress's walking dresses to be outside her duties. An old recipe was that of two ounces of unquenched lime and two ounces of oak bark ashes mixed in a quart of water. After an hour when the two dry ingredients had settled the clear part was drawn off and used to rub the surface of the cloth with a hard brush.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October.

673 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Drills for the Week.

The Range Takers and Gun Layers will parade at the pier head Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 30th instant, at 5 p.m. to proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Instructions :—

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E.E. Company will Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant, on Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

674 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information :—

* * * * * * *

No. 1331 Furlough and Leave officers. The leave granted to Lieut-Colonel L. P. Russell Commanding Bombay Volunteers Artillery in Brigade Order No. 567 dated 19th October 1909 is extended to the 17th January 1910.

* * * * * * *

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 26th October.

451.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant.

To-day Tuesday 26th inst.—"F" Coy, Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.

Wednesday 27th instant.—"D" Coy. Parade behind the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5.45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.

II. "C" Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

III. "E" Coy. (cyclist) parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 45 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti with cycles.

Thursday 28th instant.—"A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. "F" Coy. Parade at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 8 30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 29th inst.—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

455.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

Wednesday 27th
Thursday 28th
Friday 29th
Saturday 30th

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Oct on 312·63 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	6,000	2,700	80	8,780
Or per mile of Railway.........	19	9	......	28
For previous 12 weeks of half year	58,155	42,707	576	1,01,438
Ttl. for 13 weeks	64,155	45,107	656	1,10,218
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,160	1,348	41	3,549
Per mile of Ry..	16	10	......	26
Total to corresponding date...	35,807	22,604	510	58,921

Increase for the week ....Rs. 5,231
Do. to date ....Rs. 51,297

BY THE WAY.

"ARMA VIRUMQUE."

A French scientist, Dr. Perrier, has been investigating the question whether criminals have longer arms than the more law-abiding members of the community—that is to say, to what extent, if any, they approach in length of arm the negro and anthropoid ape types. The results obtained are interesting, because they indicate just the opposite to what might have been expected. Dr. Perrier premises that in Europe a normally proportioned man can stretch with arms extended about 2 1-2 inches more than his height. Out of 856 prisoners at the Nimes Prison who were examined, he found 11 per cent. could not stretch their own height, i.e., had arms much shorter than usual; in 3 per cent. the measurements were the same, and in 86 per cent. the arm stretch exceeded the height by from one to two inches, or, in other words, their arms were also slightly shorter than the normal.

CRIME AND MEASUREMENT.

Distinguishing next between the different classes of crime some curious results are noted. For instance, vagrants who were put to the test were found to have very short arms. Murderers had arms of slightly short or normal length. Those convicted of theft and "moral" crimes approached more nearly to the normal standard, while coiners, on the contrary, were mostly remarkable for very short arms. Other results obtained are equally entertaining, especially the fact which the learned investigator has discovered, that married criminals have more normal proportions than the single rogue. It suggests possibly that the single man is a born criminal, while the married man has been forced into crime through circumstances, of which his marriage may be one.

JUDGED BY COSTUME.

People looking back upon the dawn of motoring will certainly remember the coming of the motor-clothes. The possibilities of the new sport demanded something fierce and untamed in the way of costume, something that is best described as a cross between a wild beast and a cave dweller. Someone has said that the motor outfit is the only really new thing which will distinguish our unimportant era of dress, and to this we may now add those aviation creations; but heaven forbid, says the "Graphic," that ages hence our taste should be judged by these!

MEMORIAL TO A POSTMAN.

A cairn and cross have been erected on Killingtringan Moor, near Ballantrae, in memory of Robert Cunningham, postman, who perished there in the great snowstorm of last winter. At the unveiling the postmen from the surrounding districts attended in uniform. Into the cairn is built an inscribed block of granite and along with a memorial tablet in Ballantrae Parish Church, it is the outcome of a public subscription. The cross is a gift from the Postmen's Federation in memory of a comrade who lost his life on duty.

SWANSEA AND RICHARD SAVAGE.

Swansea, the scene of this year's Church Congress has one literary association of great interest. Richard Savage went there in 1739. His London friends, says "T. P.'s Weekly," had guaranteed him an annuity of abut £40 a year on condition that he would live in the remote country, comporting himself with decorum. He had, says Johnson, "planned out a scheme of life for the country of which he had no knowledge but from pastorals and songs," and "imagined that he should be transported to scenes of flowery felicity like those which one poet reflected to another."

MUNICIPAL DRUG STORES.

A new municipally-owned enterprise is reported from St. Petersburg. The United States Consul there writes that "the high rates at which medicines and drugs are sold by the private pharmacies and drug stores have induced the municipal authorities to start a municipal pharmacy, for which purpose £3,000 has been recently allowed. The city pharmacy will supply medicines and drugs to all the disinfection and sanitary departments, as well as municipal hospitals. To private persons drugs will be sold at 20 per cent. discount on the normal charges."

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

According to the "Strand Magazine," Mr. J. H. Donahey, the American cartoonist, says the difference between English and American humour is largely a question of national temperaments. "The American," he says, "likes humour that takes effect instantly. He likes it spiced with exaggeration. He doesn't object if it is broad so long as it is not coarse. It may be extremely personal and biting, but true. American humour rarely leaves a sting. I look upon English humour as more sedate and orderly. It comes much closer to wit than does the American brand, and frequentiy has a meaty kernel that is well worth the time and effort required to extract it.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

The annual Birmingham festival, has done more than any similar institution for the music of modern masters. It was for the Birmingham musical festival that Mendelssohn wrote his "Elijah," Sir Arthur Sulivan his "Light of the World," Sir Sterndale Bennett his "Woman of Samaria," Gounod his "Redemption," Herr Dvorak his famous "Requiem Mass," and Sir Edward Elgar his "Dream of Gerontius." The latter was first produced at the Birmingham festival of 1900, and was to be heard again at this festival recently. Sir Edward Elgar was at an early period in his career a member of an orchestra in Birmingham, playing first violin, and it was at this time that he first made his bow to a large audience as a musical composer.

LADY SYBIL GREY AS GOLD-DIGGER.

Lady Sybil Grey is the latest distinguished gold-digger. She accompanied her father, Earl Grey, Governor-General of the Dominion, on his recent trip to the Canadian Arctic goldfields. Near Dawson City, the capital of the Klondike, she pegged out a claim for herself with all the prescribed legal formalities, and christened it the "Sybil." Her first panning out produced twenty dollars, worth of gold, which she considers a very promising start. During the long Arctic winter Lady Sybil will work her claim by deputy, but she says she will return next summer to supervise operations and examine results in person.

NO COLDS IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Lieutenant Shackleton tells the "Scotsman" of a curious phenomenon of life in the Antarctic regions. The daily journey is, of course, taken under atmospheric conditions involving the extremest cold. The danger of what is called "catching cold" is increased by the fact that the toil of dragging sledges over miles of snow and broken ice lands the workers at the end of the day in a condition of profuse perspiration. Nevertheless, during the whole of their stay in the Antarctic regions not a single one of the adventurers suffered from bodily infirmity ordinarily following on exposure to extreme cold. The peculiarity was the more marked in view of the fact that at the first port their vessel touched on the homeward voyage nearly every man, including the Commander, was laid up with catarrh.

WHAT MARK TWAIN WANTED.

Mark Twain has spent the summer at Stormfield, the home in the Connecticut Hills which he built for himself a year or two ago. The building of it, the "Book Monthly" says, has an interesting history. It was designed by a son of Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist. Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, also had a good deal to do with the working out of the plans, and "They did it," says Mark Twain, "without any advice or instructions from me. I had every confidence," he adds, "in their taste and judgment, and none in my own. I merely said I wanted three things, a room of my own that would be quiet, a billiardroom big enough to play in without jamming the cues into the wall, and a living-room forty by twenty feet." These rooms have all been provided for at Stormfield, which has been expensive to build. Mark Twain stipulated that it should cost a certain sum. "Did it?" he was asked. "Well, half of it did," he replied.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

While agreeing full with the First Lord of the Admiralty that it is undesirable to canvass the qualifications or suitability of particular officers for employment, it is felt by very many in the naval service that the circumstances of the case of Rear-Admiral Sturdee justified Capt. Faber, M. P., in bringing it forward in Parliament. There are officers, it is true, senior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee in this rank who have not yet had the opportunity of hoisting their flags, but employment will, no doubt, be found for them, as some of the junior flag appointments afloat which are held for one year, become vacant shortly. Rightly or wrongly, however, the opinion is rife that Rear-Admiral Sturdee's claims for employment have not been duly weighed by the Admeralty. This officer was reluctantly parted with by Lord Charles Beresford as his chief of staff, in order to complete the necessary time in command of a first-class ship to qualify for promotion to his present rank, which he did in the battleship "New Zealand." To have been associated with an officer such as Lord Charles Beresford in the highly responsible position of chief of staff is a valuable education, and captains who fill these administrative posts in the principal fleets are invariably marked out for early employment on promotion. In the circumstances, and having regard especially to the recent action of Lord Charles Beresford, it is quite conceivable that the selection of four of Rear-Admiral Sturdee's juniors for employment should have suggested that he has been penalised.

A BELATED DECISION.

The ship's company of the cruiser "Powerful," flagship on the Australian Station, are disappointed at not being able to return to England for Christmas. The "Powerful" was recommissioned at Colombo on October 10th, 1907, and it had been arranged that she should leave Sydney early this month for Colombo to pay off, and be recommissioned for further service in the Southern Hemisphere. This arrangement has now, however, been cancelled, and the "Powerful" is to remain at Sydney until a new crank shaft is sent out from England to replace the one which, as far back as last May, developed a serious defect. Subsequently the port engine, which could not be used with safety owing to the defective crank, was temporarily made fit for service by what is technically known as "compounding" the engines, and the "Powerful" afterwards carried out a long cruise without any engine-room trouble. The passage from Sydney to Colombo could, it is firmly believed, have been undertaken without fear of a breakdown, but the Admiralty, at the eleventh hour, have directed that the "Powerful" is to remain at Sydney until the new shaft arrives and is fitted.

THE "NEPTUNE'S" TORPEDO ARMAMENT.

It is remarkable that so little has been heard during the comparisons between the fighting powers of the German battleship "Ostfriesland" and the British "Neptune." Of the latter's torpedo armament the "Neptune" is the first battleship to be armed with the new British 21-inch torpedo, which was designed by two young naval officers a few months ago, and has since been put through a test of severe trials, from which it emerged successfully after entirely satisfying the Admiralty and realising the promises made by its authors. It is a weapon of great power and speed, and has an effective range of between five and six miles. If battles are to be fought between heavy armoured fleets at moderate ranges, in narrow waters such as the North Sea, then the torpedo tubes of a battleship will form no mean portion of her power of attack; and they should be given their place in estimating the fighting capacity of our own and foreign warships. Details of the torpedo armament of German "Dreadnoughts" are still wanting, but there is no reason to doubt the superiority of the "Neptune" over the "Ostfriesland" in this feature of her striking power. So far as is known, the Americans are the only real competitors with us in the size, speed, and power of Whitehead torpedoes; though Japan possesses some very effective weapons of this description. Not long ago it was a matter for consideration among our school of experts as to whether Whiteheads should not be removed altogether from battleships on the introduction of powerful guns with twelve to eighteen miles range. The fact that there is still a chance of fighting at six miles and less between big ships, however, led to the idea of their removal from battleships and cruisers being abandoned.

BALL AND BLANK AMMUNITION.

With reference to the sad fatility which recently occurred, due to the use of ball ammunition on a field day, it would appear that the matter requires careful investigation before in any way blaming those concerned. The company officer is responsible for inspecting the pouches and bandoliers of his men before blank is issued. As each man has about a dozen pouches, it appears to be impossible for the most careful commander to be absolutely certain they are empty before issuing the blank. Again when firing on the range, employing rapid fire against time, it is almost impossible to ensure that every man has handed in all his unexpended rounds. Hence we have to rely to some extent on making the blank so obviously different from the ball that the most stupid man even when excited will not mistake it. The old form of blank, being without any semblance of a bullet, answered this condition. Its shape, however, precludes it being used in the magazine, and the rifle becomes a single-loader. In order to train men properly it is necessary to make them use the magazine, and for this a blank cartridge is required which is approximately the shape of a ball cartridge. This has been done by fixing a dummy bullet on the end. Though no person could mistake the one for the other if he gave it a moment's thought, as they differ in weight, form, and colour, the resemblance is sufficiently near that the arrangement cannot be considered "fool proof"

UNION JACK CLUB.

A South African correspondent tells us that at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the South African Garrison Institutes an application from Sir Edward Ward for a donation of £5,000 in aid of the Union Jack Club was considered and also a suggestion of a grant of a further £25,000 to a hostel for soldiers' wives and children in connection with the club. The Board were unanimous in granting the £5,000, and after some discussion voted £20,000, subject to certain references to the various districts and that the hostel be provided in London. The Board also allotted sums in aid of technical training and a further £100 towards the South African Army Athletic Meeting, providing for soldiers being admitted free of charge.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

It is admitted on all hands that the men of the Territorial Force are as a whole of excellent quality, and are good and keen in their work. This is confirmed on all hands. The weakness of the Force is the inexperience of its officers and non commissioned officers. We know that many of them are zealous and efficient, but we are afraid that this description does not apply to nearly all of them. We hear from well-informed sources that the non-commissioned officers have in many cases been unable to keep discipline. We also hear of officers who were ignorant of their duties, and who even in some cases were unwilling to learc. No doubt the Regular adjutant sets a high standard, but this is none the worse, and it would be well if the Inspector-General of the Forces would be at pains to inform himself on this very important matter. Without good officers and non-commissioned officers the Territorial Force cannot be efficient. This fact is becoming more and more evident as experience of the Force is gained. A right spirit should prevail, and no jealousy or slackness should be allowed to stand in the way of efficiency.

SIGNALLING DISCS.

The signalling discs invented by Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards, appear to be establishing themselves in the opinion of the Service. They have been for some time in use in certain regiments, and have been under trial, by order of the War Office. A further number have now been ordered for extended trial, and it will be of interest to hear how they have been reported on during the inter-divisional training and manœuvres. The principle is already well known to our readers. There is a disc about 12in. in diameter, with a semi-circular flap working on a spindle, and operated by a bolt mechanism, in such a way that a whole white or whole black disc can be shown at the operator's will. In this way the longs and shorts of the Morse code can be made, the message being read as in the heliograph. If the operator should be working with a white background, such as a whitewashed house or the skyline, he can signal from black to white. Primarily the discs are intended for the use of infantry approaching the vicinity of the enemy, and lying in concealed or partially concealed positions. It must often be the fighting infantry who will communicate the strength or weakness of the enemy to the general, and the men in the firing line may find in the Dietz discs the only means of communicating to the rear the need of reinforcements, or the weakest places to be attacked.

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PIANOFORTES

give entire satisfaction, withstand all climatic influences, will stand for years at philharmonic pitch, and can be guaranteed by us to fulfill all the qualities of a high class instrument.

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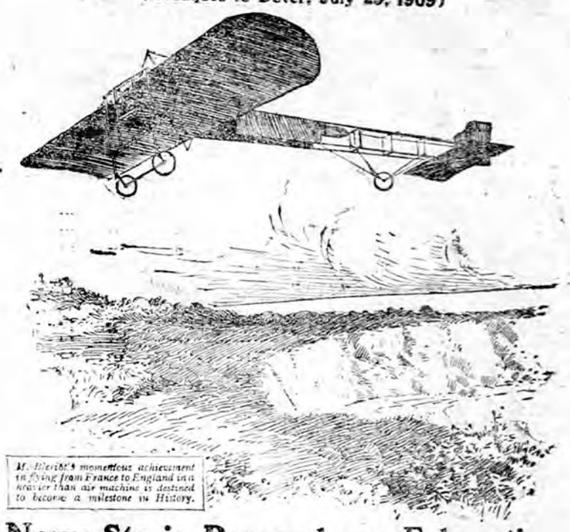
The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)



M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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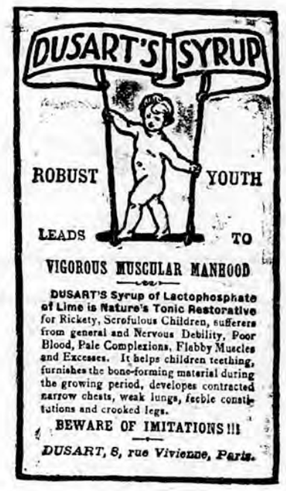

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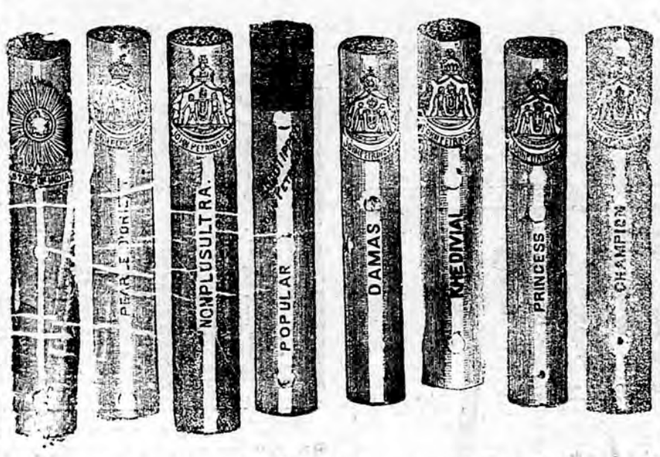

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Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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„ „ „ „ Half Hunting 20

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„ „ „ „ „ „ Hunting ... 19
„ „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunting... 20

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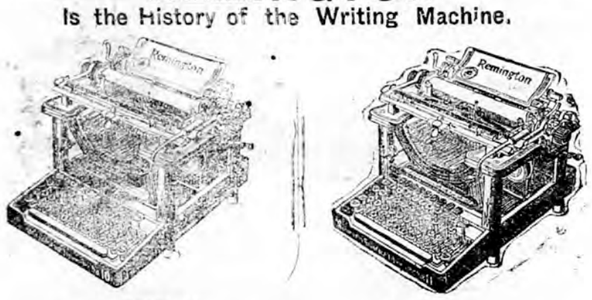

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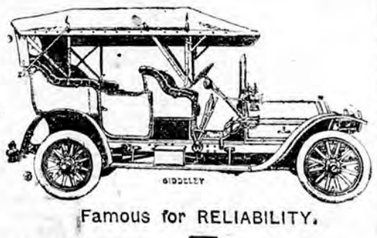

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Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.